

Reform promise could not stem haemorrhage of voters

Ribble Valley protest vote gives Tories a severe jolt

By PETER DAVENPORT

IN THE aftermath of a remarkable by-election result, the main street of Clitheroe, the small Lancashire market town at the heart of the Ribble Valley constituency, marked the dividing line of political emotions yesterday. It may also be the road that leads to the demise of the poll tax.

On one side, in an upstairs room of the Conservative club, its heavy, velvet curtains still drawn against the daylight as if in mourning, Nigel Evans was trying to come to terms with his loss of a 19,500 majority in what had been regarded as the party's tenth safest seat.

Asked how he felt, Mr Evans replied: "I am a disappointed man. I would have preferred to have woken up at 7.30 this morning being the MP for Ribble Valley. That was not to be. The voters decided to use the occasion as a protest against the poll tax and that is what they did."

Across the street, on the first floor of the Swan and Royal pub, the mood was very different. Sunlight streamed in through the windows and a purple primula perched on a crisp white cloth on the table where Michael Carr, the Liberal Democrats' winner, and Paddy Ashdown, his party leader, bathed in the warm glow of victory.

"I would just remind you all," Mr Ashdown said, addressing a battery of photographers and television cameras, "that this very day is

RIBBLE VALLEY

Mr Carr (Lib-Dems)	22,577
Mr Evans (Con)	17,778
Mr Farnham (Lab)	4,858
Mr Hughes (Green)	488
Mr Taylor (Lib)	133
Mr Brown (Ind C)	111
Mr Smith (Con Law)	278
Mr F. Hughes (New L)	60
Mr L. Smith (Con)	72
Mr L. Smith (Lib)	4,881
Turnout	48,182 (72.2%)
Swing to Lib Dem	24.7%

General election 1987: Mr Waddington (Con) 20,106 (60.9%); Mr Carr (SDP) 10,808 (32.4%); Mr Farnham (Lab) 4,781 (14.7%); Mr Hughes (Green) 488 (1.5%); Mr Taylor (Lib) 133 (0.4%); Mr Brown (Ind C) 111 (0.3%); Mr Smith (Con Law) 278 (0.8%); Mr F. Hughes (New L) 60 (0.2%); Mr L. Smith (Con) 72 (0.2%); Mr L. Smith (Lib) 4,881 (14.8%); Turnout 48,182 (72.2%); Swing to SDP 10.5%.

the third birthday of our party and I can think of no better present." Paul Jacobs, the agent who masterminded the Liberal Democrats' victorious Eastbourne campaign as well as that in Ribble Valley, said the victory party in the early hours had been all the sweeter for being celebrated with Conservative champagne.

When the Liberal Democrats, carousing at the Dog and Partridge pub a few doors along from the party's modest offices in Clitheroe, realised they were running short of bubbly, they bought a case from the local Conservative club where, in the hours after the declaration, it seemed to have no useful purpose. As if to rub in their success, the Liberals left the £3 change from the £150 proffered for the champagne as a tip.

Although everyone involved tried to put an interpretation most favourable to their party on the result, all agreed the poll tax had been the cen-

tral issue. The government could not have wished for a worse place in which to put the poll tax to the public test.

Michael Heseltine's review and the promised benefits of the community charge reduction scheme were not enough to stem the haemorrhage of Tory voters that brought a rude end to John Major's first 100 days in office.

The constituency, stretching more than 20 miles from the Farnham Hills east of Clitheroe to the Fullwood suburbs of Preston, had been the seat of David Waddington, the home secretary, until he was made a peer and became leader of the Lords.

About 80 per cent of homes are privately owned and, especially in the rural areas around Clitheroe, many are small, terraced houses and cottages where the old rates bill could have been as low as £180 a year. For the next financial year, poll tax payers covered by Ribble Valley borough council will pay £410 a head, plus local parish precepts, a rise from £358 last year. In the Fullwood area poll tax will rise from £394 to £454.

Donald Parker and his wife Pat, both aged 57, went about their weekly shopping in Clitheroe yesterday knowing that they had played their part in a political upset. "We have always voted Tory in the past but this time we went for the Liberal Democrats mainly because of the poll tax," Mr Parker said.

A pensioner who declined to give her name said she and

her husband would have to pay more than £800 poll tax next year. Their rates had been £380. "I do feel guilty voting for the Liberal Democrats because I have always supported the Tories," she said. "I think John Major is a good man for the job but when you and your husband are having to pay £800 poll tax when you previously paid £380 rates it makes you very angry."

Mr Evans, aged 33, helps to run the family grocery and newsagent's business in Swansea. Evans the News is the name of the shop: he had hoped the headlines he was making yesterday would have turned out differently. He hopes to stand in the general election in the constituency when he believes disenchanted Tory supporters will return to the party.

Mr Carr, aged 45, a teacher of children with special needs, was once a Tory local councillor representing Saddleford, Lord Waddington's home. He joined the SDP in 1981 and later the Liberal Democrats. He intends to take his seat in Parliament on Tuesday. "We are here to stay," was his message to those saying the by-election was a one-off that would be overturned in the general election.

Mr Ashdown said the Ribble Valley electorate had spoken for the nation on the vexed issue of the poll tax. "If Mr Major does not remove the poll tax soon then he will pay a very high price indeed."

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Winners and losers: Nigel Evans, above, the defeated Conservative party candidate in the Ribble Valley by-election, closes his eyes as he listens to the returning officer reading out the results of the poll. Michael Carr, below left, the winning candidate, and Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, celebrating the upset victory in Clitheroe.



Pay review body is urged for teachers

By JOHN O'LEARY
HIGHER EDUCATION
CORRESPONDENT

THE government will be forced to overcome its hostility to pay review bodies to achieve the wider political ends of its education policies, a head teachers' leader said yesterday.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, told the association's secondary conference in Great Malvern that the transfer of teachers' salaries to central government or a big increase in opting out would sound the death knell for the teachers' pay and conditions bill. "No government in its right mind would want to have direct negotiations with teachers, nor could it seriously contemplate 27,000 individual sets of salary negotiations in each and every school. That would be a recipe for chaos."

The obvious course, he said, was to establish a pay review body for teachers, which would recommend annual salary increases to be topped up at the discretion of governing bodies. He urged a 20 per cent rise in a classroom teacher's top pay, bringing it to £21,000.

Shell petrol up by 5.4p

Shell has announced a petrol price increase of 5.4p a gallon (1.2p a litre) from today. The rise takes the price of Shell's four-star to 204.1p a gallon (44.9p a litre) — the same price as Esso's four-star. Shell unleaded is going up by 5.4p to 190.5p a gallon (41.9p a litre), and the price of diesel is being cut by 5.4p a gallon, dropping the price to 183.7p a gallon (40.4p a litre). Texaco announced a petrol price increase from today of 5.5p per gallon (1.2p per litre). The price of diesel will fall by 5.5p per gallon.

Crash claims

Two officers of the Republic of Ireland police force have been suspended after allegations that, while on duty, they crashed a jeep towing a caravan into a British army checkpoint at Culmore, Co Londonderry. The RUC said that they drove on in spite of a soldier who had jumped on to the towbar firing shots in the air. The soldier got off at the next village and a passing motorist took him back to the North.

Cell death

A police enquiry was launched yesterday after a man facing allegations of drink-driving and other motoring offences was found dead in his cell. The body of the man, aged 26, was found by a police officer at Leeds Bridewell early yesterday. He had been arrested on the Leeds ring road, at Horsforth, at 11.20pm on Thursday in connection with the alleged offences.

Faulty lighters

Cigarette lighters stolen from a lorry in central London yesterday were not safe, police said yesterday. The 30 lighters, which had a design fault and were being returned to the makers in Japan, were among 2,500 stolen. Police said that the thieves might try to sell the items at market stalls and it was not possible to tell which were safe.

Back to work

Sir Peter Imbert, commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is to return to work next month on his recovery from a heart bypass operation. The Home Office said yesterday that Sir John Dellow, the deputy commissioner, who stood in for Sir Peter, will retire in May and be succeeded by John Smith, a former Yard assistant commissioner.

Speelman win

Jon Speelman, the grandmaster from London, achieved his best result ever by beating former world champion Anatoly Karpov in the ninth round of an international chess tournament in Spain.

Tibetan Foundation

The telephone number for the Tibetan Foundation is given incorrectly on page 38 of The Saturday Review. The number is 071 379 0634.

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Review proposals urgently awaited

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CHRIS Patten, the Conservative party chairman, said that voters in the Ribble Valley by-election had made their views on local government finance "pretty plain". The government review of the community charge was on course and the government's proposals would be available before the May council elections so that candidates had "something positive to say" on the doorstep.

Although Mr Patten did not disclose whether the outcome of the review would be announced before the Commons rises for the two-week Easter recess on March 28, the government has only three weeks to reach a decision before the campaign starts for the May 2 council elections. Tory MPs still differ widely on the solution but there is a growing consensus that Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, must announce the conclusions of his review before the campaign.

Mr Heseltine said in Bristol yesterday that he hoped to say something about the review by early April. "I would imagine that what we will be saying will be part of the

conclusion of the review, but not the whole of it," he said. The defeated Ribble Valley Tory candidate, Nigel Evans, admitted yesterday that the poll tax had been uppermost in the minds of everyone during the campaign.

Charles Kennedy, the Liberal Democrats' president, celebrating his party's success, argued that the Eastbourne by-election had secured the removal of Margaret Thatcher and that the Ribble Valley vote would kill the poll tax. Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, challenged John Major to pledge immediately its abolition.

The Liberal Democrat pair's stance was backed by many Tory MPs. One, Robert Adley, MP for Christchurch, said: "The damage done to the Conservative cause is not irreparable, but will depend largely on repealing this legislative disaster."

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary told Tories at Oxford university yesterday that the government's two problems were the poll tax and the recession.

"There is no denying that we haven't local government finance right yet," he said. "We have agreed to rethink the present system and we are consulting widely."

The government would be on firmer ground to fight when the conclusions were produced, Mr Hurd said. "Any change in local government funding will, of course, always create losers," he said. "Taxes never make a government popular. The present review must produce an answer which is perceived to be radical, efficient and fair. The idea that we can simply tinker with the community charge at around its present levels now clearly lacks conviction."

John Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said that the government was in disarray on the fate of the poll tax. "Labour will get rid of the poll tax," he said. "We have opposed it from the outset. We will not fiddle about with it, we will not tinker with it."

Hattersley in attack on Major

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ROY HATTERSLEY, Labour's deputy leader, mounted a personal attack on John Major yesterday, blaming the prime minister for blocking rises in child benefit and pensions, creating the slump and using unemployment as part of his economic strategy at the Treasury.

He told the Scottish Labour Party's annual conference in Aberdeen that the substitution of Mr Major for Margaret Thatcher did not end the government's elective dictatorship. "The angry scowls may have been replaced by the sly grin, but we have the same old autocratic, intolerant Tory government," he said.

Mr Hattersley described Mr Major as the "image men's creation". Detailing Mr Major's record, he said "Mr Nice" was not created 101 days ago when he replaced "Mrs Nasty".

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Nick Wilson, leader of the Tory group on the association, said "The fact that the poll tax is a major issue is clear following Thursday night's debacle. We need a clear policy to put to the electorate."

could be damaged by the establishment of a tax-raising Scottish assembly, another sign that he remains as opposed to devolution as was Margaret Thatcher.

better system. If we are to have proper local government, a local tax is essential. The only way out for the government would be to push billions of pounds into the same system as that



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CLASSIFICATION

A maverick for whom the bubble could only get bigger

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
AIR CORRESPONDENT

TO MANY of his less flamboyant rivals in the travel industry, Harry Goodman was the maverick whose approach to business contained the elements of disaster. To friends and confidants, however, he was a big-hearted and dynamic leader, never letting bureaucracy stifle his instinct for a good deal.

His goal was to smash the European state-owned giants' monopoly of intra-European air services by setting up a network of airlines registered throughout the Continent. They would offer cheaper fares and a high level of service that would gain popular support until they could capitalise on the liberalisation of air services in Europe promised from the end of next year.

In the meantime, he bought the

latest equipment and used it intensively. He believed that by flying scheduled operations during the day and charter flights at night, the aircraft, with their high fuel efficiency, would easily make a profit. "Some critics say we have expanded too fast," Mr Goodman said two years ago as he ordered dozens more aircraft. "I have to agree that every carrier which has pitched for rapid growth has come a cropper and gone bust."

However, he argued that those others had "turned their backs on their traditional bedrock of passenger support - charters". He was determined that every European joint venture involved partners with access to many leisure clients, as his airline did through its sister company, Intasun.

In the end, this strategy led to Air Europe's collapse. When Iraq invaded Kuwait, holiday bookings

stopped overnight. International Leisure Group (ILG) in the seven months since has lost 400,000 bookings worth an estimated £24 million in deposits. With scheduled sales also down by half, the cash flow dried up, while loan payments mounted.

"We have been pulled down by the general mess," Rod Lynch, Air Europe's managing director, said yesterday. "We needed recapitalisation and we came to grief because of a short-term problem. Once that has been resolved, few would be prepared to gamble against Harry Goodman making some sort of a comeback."

Harry Goodman, aged 51, was raised in east London and left school at 15 with no O-levels but a love of the travel industry. He was rejected by Thomas Cook, but by the age of 22 had learnt enough from working on the fringes of the

industry to become his own master. With capital of £500, he and friends bought a small travel agency, Sidcup Travel, in Kent. He changed the name to Sunair and branched out as a tour operator. By 1971, he sold his interests in the company for £70,000 and took a two-year sabbatical in Spain and Greece where he learnt what British tourists expected from their package holidays. On his return, he bought Intasun for £25,000, sold its travel agency element and developed the package tour side.

Only one year later, the fledgling company heard rumours of the imminent collapse of Clarkson's, and Goodman hired a fleet of private jets and had them in the air with negotiating teams on board within 40 minutes of the announcement of Clarkson's collapse. Mediterranean holiday

afraid of being left with empty beds, sold them to Intasun at a big discount. Intasun picked up 50,000 holidays and made £30,000 profit. In 1982, Goodman was with Sir Freddie Laker's on the night his company collapsed. Although Goodman offered his old friend sympathy and advice, his main interest was in picking up Laker clients. That summer, Intasun sold more than 500,000 holidays for the first time.

Goodman worked ceaselessly, losing two marriages as a result. He became a multi-millionaire, and gave unstintingly to charity, raising more than £1.5 million for underprivileged children.

His business continued to expand as tour operators such as Club 18-30, Global, Lancaster and Sid-Some were added to the group. It was the big numbers of passengers those tour operators

could guarantee that convinced him to expand Air Europe. The airline was boosted when BCal was sold to British Airways allowing Air Europe to apply for, and get, many of BCal's licences into Europe and it quickly became the biggest force in scheduled and passenger services at Gatwick.

In building up those services, Goodman invested £20 million between 1987 and 1989, and was so full of confidence that in 1987 he and his 25 directors and senior managers paid £156 million to regain control of the company, which he had earlier floated on the Stock Exchange.

In 1989, he announced plans to spend more than £1.65 billion on new jets. The bubble could, it was said, only get larger as demand for aircraft increased sending the value of his purchases soaring even before they were built. If

trouble struck, he could always sell them and make a handsome profit. The Gulf war, however, hit travel, and second-hand aircraft values fell. ILG had to ask Lloyds Bank, its principal backer, for help to stay afloat. Lloyds agreed, provided more cash was raised by other investors, and Goodman stepped down as chief executive, although remaining chairman.

Goodman had been feeling ill and was then involved in a car crash, which cracked his ribs. A check-up indicated chronic diabetes and he was taken to hospital. For much of the past few days, while his empire was disintegrating, Goodman was confined to a hospital bed, still trying to piece together a rescue package so that his company could have taken advantage of the travel boom that the industry is convinced is just around the corner.

Passengers have to sit and wait or pay again

By PETER VICTOR

HUNDREDS of travellers were left angry and frustrated yesterday by the realisation that they had almost no hope of flying to their holiday destinations.

At the Intasun travel desk at Gatwick, passengers left stranded by the collapse of Air Europe sat or lay on the ground waiting for news while the phone lines enjoyed constant attention. At Birmingham airport, some tourists had boarded their flight only to be told that it would not be allowed to take off.

All would-be passengers at Gatwick were handed letters from the airline saying that services had been suspended and that an application had been made to the High Court for the appointment of an

administrator. Regardless of the outcome, however, no one would be flying unless they could get a standby ticket from another airline and could afford to pay for it.

Suzanne Holcombe, a 19-year-old student from Barnstaple, Devon, said: "We arrived at five o'clock and the only thing we have been told is that Air Europe has ceased trading. I can't believe the way we have been treated - it's disgusting."

Eileen Mitchell, aged 54, had been due to visit her daughter in Italy for Mothers' Day. She arrived at 8.30am to find that her 10am flight to Rome had been cancelled. "I feel sick," she said. "It's really bad. We arrived here and there was nothing, no-one to tell us what to do or what was going on."

One man sat on his luggage, whimsically strumming "Ticket to Ride" on his guitar. Few passengers were so sanguine. Julia Mann, aged 22, of Bromley, southeast London, who had booked a week's holiday in The Gambia, said: "We have just been told to hang around the airport and maybe the other airlines will get a flight together for us."

Sami Jones, 22, from Poole, Dorset, had booked a weekend trip to Rome for herself and her mother, Anita. Miss Jones said: "We came to check in and they said: 'You are not going anywhere.' Later, she broke down and wept with disappointment."

At Birmingham airport, more than 200 passengers were left without flights. Some tourists bound for Malaga had boarded one flight and were waiting for the aircraft to take off when it was grounded by an order from the control tower. In Majorca, 60 to 90 Britons were stranded.

Malcolm Deller, Air Europe's airport manager at Gatwick, said that he had been told of the collapse at 4.45am. "Staff were devastated," he said. "The company issued a statement asking us to deal with the situation as professionally as we can."

The collapse of Air Europe could not have come at a worse time for Gatwick airport. Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, announced this week that Heathrow would be thrown open to any airline that wanted to fly from there - a move that immediately led to a rush of applications from airlines based at Gatwick, raising fears that it could become little more than a "bucket and spade" charter base.

British Airways yesterday announced further cuts in its Gatwick operation by withdrawing services to Stockholm, Barcelona, Karachi, and Bangkok, and cutting its services to Bermuda. BA made it clear that it has no intention of picking up any Air Europe services that it was forced to hand over after its takeover of British Caledonian. The government then assumed that it was creating competition by licensing Air Europe to fly alongside BA.

Further reductions are expected in services from Gatwick and the future of Stansted, which next week will have its new terminal opened by the Queen, is looking increasingly uncertain.



Happier days: Goodman in 1982 when Intasun sold over 500,000 holidays for the first time. "Some critics say we have expanded too fast," he said.

End sealed for sun, sand and chips industry

By RAY CLANCY

THE collapse of Harry Goodman's ILG sounds a death knell for the package holiday industry. Goodman, with his "pile it high, sell it cheap" philosophy, helped to create a monster.

The larger lout, the typhoid on the beaches scare, the unfinished-hotel fraud are the direct product of an unlovely industry that has for decades sold the idea of "sunny Spain" or "gorgeous Greece" without the inconvenience of meeting foreigners. Watneys Red Barrel, fish and chips and the worst British prejudices have been exported to the Costa unaccompanied by the benefits of travel. Mr Goodman's Club 18-30 holidays sum up the travel industry's judgment of the aspirations of its customers: Blackpool with sun.

The Henley Centre's recent conclusion to its *Leisure Futures* report is that to continue to offer "a holiday in Benidorm cheek by jowl with millions of other Brits" will spell doom for the £3.6 billion a year package tour

industry. The sun and sand package, invented by the British 40 years ago on the back of a surplus of wartime Dakota aircraft, reached its apogee in the 1980s when 12.5 million Britons flocked to the beaches of Benidorm, Malaga and Corfu. At first they were escaping post-war rationing and willing to accept brutal concrete buildings, poor service and overcrowding in standard hotels. The industry had found its short-sighted formula.

In the early 1970s between two and three million people headed to the beaches of the Mediterranean on a package tour each summer. They stayed in cheap, purpose-built hotels and apartments and fought for every inch of beach.

The bus driver, the milkman and the car assembly worker could take their families to Spain at an affordable price. In 1975 a family of four could enjoy a fortnight in Spain for £300 all in. By 1978 4.5 million took package holidays. That grew to 8.5 million in 1985, 10.6 million in 1986 and

reached 12.5 million in 1989.

In the 1980s tour operators like Harry Goodman thought they knew what their customers wanted: a cheap fortnight near the beach, a commodity holiday where a deep tan was the ultimate souvenir. The package bubble burst when increasingly affluent holidaymakers began to demand more comforts, more space, more excitement. The tour operators responded by offering more exotic destinations, and even "theme evenings" where local cuisine could be sampled. It was too little, too late.

By popularising foreign travel the Intasuns had made it mundane. For most Britons the first experience of travelling abroad was a package holiday. But a new generation learnt that schoolboy French and schoolgirl Spanish actually worked. Two beers, a meal or a hotel room could be ordered without much difficulty. Suddenly they were free of the package operators' thrall.

The biggest blow came from France

stories in the tabloids. The headline "Salou: killed my husband" above a report of a typhoid outbreak in a Spanish resort in 1989 was typical. Although it proved untrue, the resort's image was damaged forever. Mediterranean magic was replaced by larger louts and violence.

Benidorm spent millions of pounds on cleaning up its image. But Thomson cut the number of holidays it was offering and the new Benidorm has never really emerged.

There has been the "killer seaweed" on the Adriatic, the unfinished hotels in Turkey, the swimming pools that are not next to the apartment blocks, and the final straw perhaps - the delays at airports caused by strike action by air traffic controllers in France and Spain.

The package holiday industry of the future will give an individual itinerary to suit every member of the family while retaining the trouble-free travelling arrangements that make mass market package holidays so easy.

Millionaire is jailed for drug plot

A millionaire drugs dealer was jailed for 20 years yesterday, and his accomplice, a milkman, was sentenced to 16 years after being found guilty at Southwark crown court of plotting to smuggle 20 kilograms of heroin, with a street value of £3.5 million, to Britain from Pakistan.

Judge Laurie said that anyone smuggling drugs worth over £1 million could expect a prison term of at least 14 years.

The pair were filmed in a London hotel as they planned distribution of the drugs after being lured into a video trap by customs officers following a tip-off. The millionaire, Mohammed Shabazz, aged 32 and described as a respected merchant from Lahore, Pakistan, was the organiser of the racket, and Khalid Latif, aged 37, a milkman, of Shafley, Birmingham, was his link man.

Libel award

Frank Carter, the former Flying Squad chief, yesterday won "substantial" libel damages from the *Mail on Sunday*, which quoted Stephen Waddell, whom police shot during the hunt for David Martin, as saying he had been the victim of a smear since the shooting. The High Court was told that this would have been taken as suggesting that Mr Carter was responsible for the smear because it had not been made clear that a false claim about Mr Waddell in Mr Carter's book, *The Sharp End*, was due to an editing error.

Protest charges

Thirteen men arrested in an anti-hunt protest on Thursday during suffices as guests arrived at the Grosvenor House hotel, Mayfair, for *Horse and Hound* magazine's ball were remanded on unconditional bail at Marlborough Street magistrates' court yesterday. Warrants were issued for the arrest of five guests, including a building company director, who failed to appear on rowdiness charges after clashing with demonstrators.

Patient on mend

Debbie Wright, aged 23, of Leeds, was making good progress at Paymouth Hospital, Cambridge, yesterday after receiving in a nine-hour operation the heart, lungs and liver of a teenage youth killed in a road accident. Miss Wright, a cystic fibrosis sufferer, had been waiting nine months for a transplant.

Tea and drug

Clara White, aged 61 and a grandmother, celebrated a bingo win by spending £50 on cannabis for spicing her tea to soothe her aches. Horseferry Road magistrates' court was told yesterday. Police raided her home at Lambeth Walk and seized 30.38 grams of cannabis resin. Sentence was deferred for six months.

Thailand trial

Patricia Cahill, from Birmingham, charged with heroin trafficking in Bangkok, yesterday told a Thai juvenile court that a man had paid for her trip to Thailand, but that she had not known her luggage contained drugs. Miss Cahill, arrested last July when 17, was giving evidence for the first time. The case resumes on April 4.

Wife cleared

Evelyn "Mary-Lou" Raggett, aged 55, was cleared yesterday at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of her millionaire husband, Lewis, aged 57, at their home at Ash, Surrey, and of hiring contract killers to murder him.

Clamp report

Police have prepared a file for the Crown Prosecution Service after a patrol car was clamped at a Lincoln store while officers dealt with a reported shop-lifting case. Legal experts say the clamping firm could be prosecuted for obstructing police.

Warning to stranded business travellers

By BILL FROST

BUSINESS travellers stranded with useless Air Europe tickets were yesterday told not to rebuke with other carriers for the time being.

David Whitaker, chairman of the Guild of Business Travel Agents, said: "Air Europe staff are still at their desks. Our advice to passengers is to approach them and ask for a seat with another airline. If travellers act in haste and get tickets with a second carrier there is no guarantee of a refund." Holders of scheduled airline tickets, unlike those who have booked package tours, are not indemnified against the collapse of a carrier.

Among those approached by Air Europe to ferry business travellers home last night were British Airways and KLM. Dan Air and GB Airways also stepped in to help. Thomas Cook said yesterday that customers due to travel on Air Europe flights this weekend were protected by the company's "Money Back Guarantee" scheme. Passengers could either have a full refund or be booked on alternative flights.

Thomson, the market leader, said it had been carrying stranded holidaymakers out of Gatwick and a number of regional airports to their destinations yesterday. The Owners Abroad group of tour operators said it was arranging alternative flights for its passengers due to fly Air Europe. The group had about 1,000 people booked on flights with the airline over the weekend, mostly on ski holidays to Geneva and Grenoble.

The removal of the ILG tour operators could provide a welcome boost to rivals, who had been facing a big drop in passenger bookings because of the recession and the Gulf war (Harvey Elliott writes). Airlines, especially those operating from Gatwick, which had big falls in scheduled passenger numbers, will now expect to pick up most of the three million passengers who would otherwise have been flown by Air Europe.

Back to the mini and psychedelia

By LIZ SMITH
FASHION EDITOR

THE King's Road is once more the focus for fashion enthusiasts. The London Designer Show, British fashion's latest showcase, is installed in the Duke of York's barracks in Chelsea. More than 150 exhibitors have opened their order books to international retailers for four days there as top designers parade their collections for autumn.

The mini dresses and psychedelic colours of the Sixties are back. Caroline Charles, the first to show, revived the short, pinafore tunic worn over skinny sweaters and leggings. Her short sack dresses in crisp dogtooth checks are worn under swing coats in vibrant orange, acid green and brown.



Model wears strapless mini dress by Caroline Charles at the London Designer Show in Chelsea.

Review, page 24

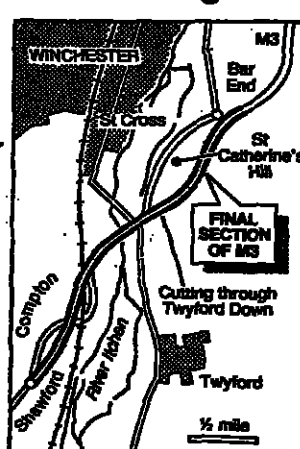
Private toll tunnel scheme could save Twyford Down

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MALCOLM Rifkind, the secretary of state for transport, is considering a plan for a privately funded toll tunnel that would save Twyford Down in Hampshire from destruction by the M3.

The scheme would be a new departure in making the market work for the environment, and could extend popular capitalism by attracting small investors. The idea has come from the Twyford Down Association, the Winchester-based campaign group fighting to save the down, which is one of the most protected landscapes in England.

Under present plans, announced last year by Mr Rifkind's predecessor, Cecil Parkinson, the down would be sliced in two by the final section of the M3 in a chalk



Where the M3 will run cutting 400ft wide and 100ft deep. The government has refused to find from public funds the £100 million cost of a tunnel to take the motorway underneath the down as it skirts Winchester. Mr Rifkind, however, is known to

be keen to save the down and has now been offered a possible solution with the idea of a toll tunnel that would be built and operated by the private sector.

The campaigners are confident that there are institutions willing to provide the finance, in particular the increasing number of "green funds" that make investments on an ethical basis. However, they also want to invite participation from small investors in the manner of the government's recent privatisations. Barbara Bryant, one of the leading campaigners, said: "This would allow our community not only to find a solution, but to profit from one."

The association has proposed to Mr Rifkind that a feasibility study be prepared for his consideration, and members are likely to meet him later this month.

Couple sought over Grimsby lions escape

By ALICE THOMAS

FOUR lions that stalked the streets of Grimsby for two hours might have been set free, police said yesterday. A man and woman were seen near the lions' cage at Chipperfield's circus shortly before the animals escaped, and Supt Bob Bishop said that the police were considering the possibility of sabotage.

John Chipperfield, the lion tamer and brother of the owner of the circus, said: "This could quite possibly be sabotage because there was a

hole in the tunnel netting which leads to their cage." He said it was the first time in 20 years he had known of lions escaping from the circus.

The man was white, in his mid-thirties, slim-built and wearing a light brown raincoat. The woman was also white, thin with dark hair tied back and wearing a jacket. Mr Bishop said that the police were examining a rope that might have been cut. "If someone did let those lions loose it was grossly and criminally irres-

ponsible. There were hundreds of people in the area at the time."

Parents and children fled screaming from the big top when the lions broke out of their cages in the ring and ran out into the street during a performance near the town centre. A message was relayed by loudspeaker telling the audience that two buses had been dispatched to allow people to get off the streets.

PC Ron Harrison told yesterday how he rescued a man who was being

attacked by a lioness. "It was just like a lion pulling a wildebeest down," he said. "It grabbed him by the back of the neck and lunged with its full weight. It let go only when I drove into it with my car." The victim, Michael Strand, of Grimsby, required 21 stitches in his wounds.

A circus worker said the lions - called Tanya, Carmen, Sheela and Milahad - were rounded up by circus hands and the police. Last night they were back in the ring.

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Where does it go? Bill Frost on unease among cash-raisers

Charities call for tighter laws to reassure public

SCOPE for charity fraud and abuse has never been greater, a senior administrator with Barnardo's, the young people's welfare organisation, has warned. Keith Manley, director of finance, said that it was feared that such crimes were increasing and going unchecked.

"The people who give must be sure that their money is going to the right cause. It is imperative that the rules are seen to be as watertight as possible. Public confidence is at stake," he said. Other charities said existing safeguards were inadequate and called for new legislation.

The big charities are calling for the tightening of laws to tackle crime, maladministration and simple inefficiency. They fear that private and corporate donations to the charity industry, an estimated £13 billion last year, are not adequately protected.

Enhanced powers for the Charity Commission are being sought to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities for policing more than 170,000 organisations in England and Wales. Robin Guthrie, chief charity commissioner, said: "Without new legislation we shall not be as effective in our work as Parliament and the public want us to be."

Tory backbench MPs have expressed disquiet in recent weeks over the commission's effectiveness. They are concerned at the time taken by the commission to investigate complaints and say that it is too willing to tolerate overly political activities by some charities.

The charities would welcome legislation to ensure that every organisation, particularly new ones, had to register with the commission and submit full accounts. There is now no way of checking that all charities are using adequate accounting methods. A bill aimed at closing the loopholes was promised in the present Parliament, but it has yet to be tabled.

Nick Kavanagh, chief



Guthrie: commission must have more powers

	Voluntary income	Total income	Charity spend	Fund-raising expend	Admin expend	Total expend
Oxfam	40,286	68,718	46,885	7,417	2,023	56,325
National Trust	43,418	69,122	68,932	5,489	5,489	81,910
Royal National Lifeboat Inst	40,487	47,422	24,099	4,526	1,847	30,472
Imperial Cancer Res Fund	40,286	48,037	44,770	3,437	1,826	48,033
Save the Children Fund	36,502	51,537	37,043	8,117	1,256	46,416
Cancer Research Campaign	31,888	38,158	36,422	2,273	717	39,412
Seafarers' Welfare	29,857	56,588	43,708	1,859	2,713	48,280
Charity Projects Ltd	27,539	27,539	7,447	152	152	7,751
Barnardo's	25,778	61,349	44,984	6,220	1,849	53,053
NSPCC	22,888	28,832	22,410	2,541	1,105	26,056

Figures are for financial years then ended during 1990

accountant with Oxfam UK, said reform of the Charities Act 1960 was long overdue. "Cases of fraud and maladministration are not endemic to the system. However, when they do happen public confidence is shaken and we all get tarred with the same brush."

Mr Manley called for closer monitoring of newly established charities. "It is during the first couple of years that problems emerge. I am not talking about deliberate fraud, although that is sometimes the case."

"What concerns us almost as much is maladministration: a new charity spending the bulk of its income on salaries and overheads instead of the cause itself."

David Forrest, secretary of the Charity Commission, said: "We want our powers to tackle

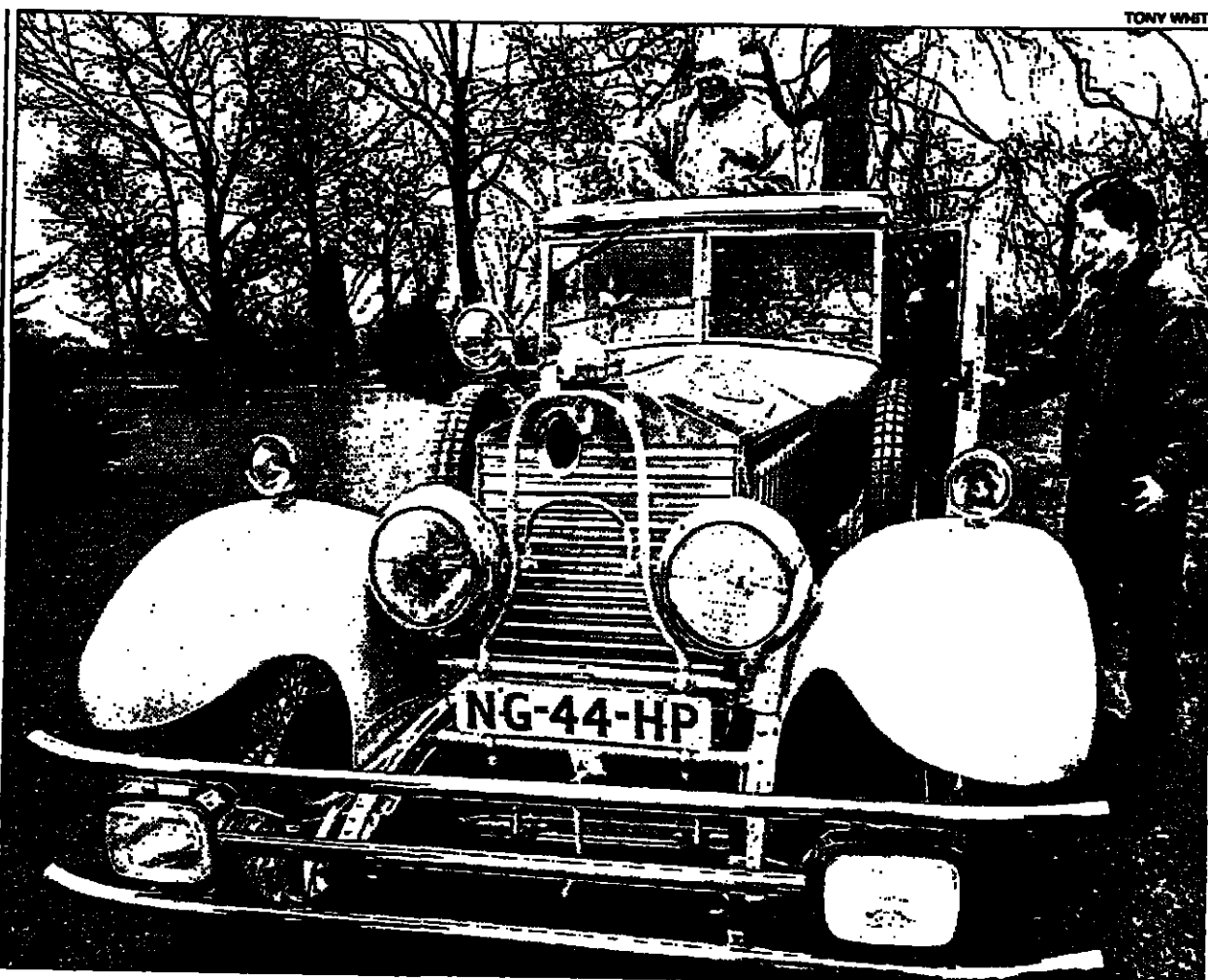
disquiet over its role. Last year 450 cases of alleged abuse were investigated. A quarter involved claims of deliberate fraud, a third concerned charges of maladministration and 10 per cent arose from allegations that funds raised had gone on to the wrong cause."

The Charity Commission has been accused by leading members of the Conservative backbench home affairs committee of political bias because it has taken too long to complete an investigation into Oxfam.

The findings of the enquiry, launched after the charity began a campaign supporting sanctions against South Af-

rica, have yet to be published. The International Freedom Foundation, a free-market think tank, said last month: "Delays in completing the investigation, which began in April 1990, lead to the suspicion that the commission is in need of a radical shake-up of its structures and at worst is politically biased itself."

MPs want an ombudsman appointed to deal with complaints, believing that the commission has too often displayed sympathies for radical Third World charities. David Forrest said pointed out that the commission was well used to criticism from both ends of the political spectrum.



Going in for the kill in comfort: This 1926 20-horsepower Rolls-Royce, custom-built for tiger shooting, is to be included in a Christie's auction on Monday at the Hurlingham Club, London. The vehicle was ordered by the

Maharaja of Bharatpur in India and rebuilt by G. Wylder and Co to include "dy-up front seats" so that he could pop up through the sun roof opening to bag his kill. Willem Hafkamp, of The Netherlands, its owner, and his son

Albert, say that the car, expected to fetch up to £50,000, also has a lifeson to scare sacred cows off the road. The Indian government has recently restricted the sale of classic cars introduced during the days of the Raj.

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Doubt cast on police statements

By STEWART TENDLER
CRIME CORRESPONDENT

SCIENTIFIC analysis cast doubt on pocket books and statements involving ten detectives who dealt with the Birmingham Six case, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

The dates when interviews were recorded as having taken place were altered in three pocket books, David Baxendale, a Home Office scientist, said. There were different inks on the pages of some books, and in a statement involving a man on trial with the six, the original was changed and two pages substituted.

Thirteen officers who took part in the investigation of the Birmingham Six have been linked in court to irregularities. They were in a team from the West Midlands force whose work ended with the convictions of Patrick Hill, Hugh Callaghan, John Walker, Richard McKenny, Gerard Hunter and William Power for the Birmingham public house bombings in November 1974 in which 21 people died.

Dr Baxendale said that dates recorded for some interviews had been changed. The original dates in two of the pocket books showed that the notes of interviews in November 1974 were written up in 1975. The dates were altered to put the notes nearer to the time the interviews took place.

Questioned by Graham Boal, senior treasury counsel, Dr Baxendale agreed that he had found nothing "scientifically sinister" among most of the pocket books, notes and witness statements which he examined. There was nothing wrong with the confessions which four of the men were alleged to have made. The appeal continues on Monday.

High-flyer to head prisons

By QUENTIN COWDREY
HOME AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

A WHITEHALL high-flyer who is determined to increase the pace of reform in Britain's jails is to take charge of the prison service later this year, it emerged yesterday. Christopher Train, the current director-general, is to retire six months early.

Mr Train, aged 59, is believed to have been disappointed by the criticism that was made of senior management in the recently published Woolf report. Into last year's jail riots. However, it is unclear whether he was pressured into leaving early.

His successor is Joe Pilling, a member of the service's governing board for the past three and a half years, who at 45 is young to have been appointed head of such an important Whitehall department. He will be pressed by ministers to implement rapid reforms to enhance conditions for inmates and to make the prison estate less riot-prone.

Mr Pilling, due to take over in the late summer, will also be under pressure to provide the service with more dynamic leadership and to pay greater heed than his predecessor to media relations. Lord Justice Woolf said the service required "more visible" leadership.

The prospective director-general indicated that he had taken the message on board yesterday by agreeing to talk against the advice of his media managers.

Mr Pilling said: "This is a difficult time for the prison service and it's going to be under the spotlight in the next few years." He added: "Because of what Lord Justice Woolf said, so will I." The prospect, he confessed, was "somewhat daunting".

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Allied lack of will may allow Saddam to escape punishment



Saddam could insist on trying allied prisoners

CRIME and punishment go hand in hand. But when the offence is horrific enough, society sometimes cannot muster the will to enforce the law. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and the members of his Revolutionary Command Council may benefit from this phenomenon.

In international law, responsibility attaches to waging war in three different ways. Firstly, the aggressor state itself is guilty of having committed an international crime. International society, however, does not demand retribution. While reparations can, of course, be required to compensate for the destruction that was caused, punitive damages are not permissible.

Secondly, there is individual responsibility. The Iraqi officers

and men who committed violations of humanitarian law in the theatre of operations are liable for war crimes. In addition to Kuwait and other affected states, Iraq itself could exercise jurisdiction, but this prospect would become relevant only after a change in government in Baghdad. As the enforcement of justice cannot rely on the vicissitudes of upheaval and revolution in Iraq, the immediate and detailed processing of prisoners of war by the coalition forces with a view to prosecuting those guilty of war crimes before reparation would be essential. This could well take months.

The latest security council resolution on Iraq, however, is conspicuously silent when it comes to war crimes. Rather, the principle of a rapid return of

Fear of being tarred with the same brush may possibly underlie the world's reluctance to bring aggressors to justice for their war crimes, Marc Weller writes

prisoners of war in accordance with the relevant Geneva convention is emphasised. But under the Third Geneva Convention, those POWs who are guilty of war crimes do not have to be repatriated immediately and can be convicted and made to serve their sentence.

Iraq, however, might invoke the same principle. The authorities in Baghdad could demand that the prisoners they hold should also be put on trial — for the alleged indiscriminate bombing of civilian targets, say. This spurious claim

would be designed to induce the coalition forces to contemplate a straight exchange of prisoners, cutting out the possibility of war-crimes trials.

The question of the responsibility of the political leadership of Iraq is more complex. Responsibility for breaches of the Geneva law is not limited to those who actually committed breaches of its provisions in the field. Those who gave the orders from Baghdad are also liable to prosecution.

In addition, the political leader-

ship could be confronted with the third element of international responsibility: the charge of having committed a crime against peace by waging an aggressive war. Again, the international coalition, and with it the UN, are apparently not all that keen on having to deal with the issue. It is not referred to in any of the resolutions on Kuwait, although the UN's International Law Commission has been hard at work over the past years to draft a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. That code reflects and refines the principles enunciated at Nuremberg and Tokyo. But there has been virtually no application of those principles since the end of the second world war, despite the intervening plenty of war and violence. General Leopoldo Galtieri, for example, was tried in Argentina for incompetence in managing the Falklands war, not for crimes against peace.

Other states are also reluctant to embrace those principles. America was found guilty by the International Court of Justice of having used illegal force when it undertook armed subversion against Nicaragua. Would that judgment imply that President Reagan, who was in office then, was individually responsible and can be tried in any jurisdiction? These evaluations may well explain the reluctance of international society to take its own draft code on offences against peace seriously. (The author is a research fellow at St Catharine's College and at the Research Centre for International Law at Cambridge University.)

UNITED STATES

Washington backtracks on call for disarmament

By MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON AND PAUL ADAMS IN JERUSALEM

AS JAMES Baker, the Secretary of State, met General Norman Schwarzkopf, who commanded the allied forces in the Gulf war, at the start of his tour of the Middle East in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, yesterday, it became clear in Washington that the Bush administration has quietly backtracked on one of its previously stated postwar aims: curbing the relentless build up of conventional arms in the Middle East.

After his meeting with Mr Baker, who later met Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, and King Fahd, General Schwarzkopf told reporters that he hoped to send American troops home from the Gulf "as fast as we possibly can". He added, however, that it might take "a little

longer to get the equipment home".

In Jerusalem yesterday Palestinian leaders cautiously welcomed Mr Baker's reported offer of talks during his visit to Israel next week. But American and Israeli officials said they doubted such a meeting would take place.

American sources expressed amazement. "We're very much taken aback," said one, adding that no instructions had been issued from Washington to arrange a meeting. However, he said, enquiries were being made.

The confusion over Mr Baker's remark to reporters on his way to Riyadh has, in fact, placed Palestinians in the unusual position of welcoming an encounter which may never occur. In recent years local delegations have boycotted planned meetings with American and British foreign secretaries.

At the same time foreign relief organisations renewed their criticism of the seven-week curfew in the occupied territories and urged the international community to end the occupation by Israel. Under the title, *What James Baker should know about the other occupation*, the Coordinating Committee of International Non-Governmental Organisations said the Israeli authorities were "prepared to destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip". The West Bank and Gaza Strip remain under strict night-time curfew.

Late last week in Washington the administration asked Congress to approve the \$1.6 billion (£850 million) sale of sophisticated F16 warplanes to Egypt, one of its closest partners in the coalition against Iraq, a clear reversal of its policy on conventional arms in the Middle East.

The administration is understood also to have submitted a classified report to Congress detailing the possible sale of new arms worth \$18 billion to five coalition partners, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt and Turkey.

As recently as February 6 Mr Baker listed five key challenges that America would have to meet to secure a lasting postwar peace in the Middle East. One of these was to achieve "effective arms control and prevent proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction", he said.

Cause to celebrate, page 10
Letters, page 11

Arabs held by Britain are freed

London — The Home Office yesterday freed 33 Arabs detained during the war (writes Quentin Cowdry). Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, said they now posed "a greatly diminished risk" to security.

Mr Baker also revoked restriction orders on another six Iraqis and two Arabs. He said: those who had been deported would be able to seek readmission to Britain.

Civil rights groups, who had protested about the detentions, said the announcement indicated that the Home Office's claims were bogus.

Kuwaiti delay

London — Kuwaiti opposition leaders said here yesterday they were postponing a conference on democracy to allow Kuwaitis inside the country to take part (Michael Binyon writes). They are seeking permission to hold the meeting in Kuwait City, but are not hopeful because of the imposition of martial law.

Talks on aid

Luxembourg — Officials from 27 nations meet here on Monday to co-ordinate aid for Middle East countries affected by the crisis. They will discuss increasing aid and distributing funds promised to Egypt, Jordan, Turkey and Israel. (AP)

Journalists safe

Baghdad — Iraq says 40 Western journalists missing in southern Iraq have been handed over to the Red Cross in the Iraqi capital. (Reuters)



Tables turned: an Iraqi army major, blindfolded and hands tied behind his back after being caught in a car at a roadblock in Kuwait City yesterday, pleads for his life with the Kuwaiti soldiers who captured him

GULF SECURITY

Assad allays Iranian fears

FROM REUTERS IN DAMASCUS

A TOP Iranian delegation left Syria yesterday with an assurance that Tehran would have a future role in a Gulf security order drawn up by eight Arab members of the American-led alliance that drove Iraq from Kuwait.

Diplomats and political sources said President al-Assad of Syria had allayed Iranian concern over the security pact, which was agreed in Damascus on Wednesday. Iran's vice-president, Hassan Habib, and the foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, had had two days of "good, fruitful and cordial" talks with President Assad and members of his government, according to an Iranian official.

The sources said President Assad had assured the delegation that Iran would have a role in the future regional security order, allaying Iranian concern over the "Damascus declaration". "The meeting was very useful and successful... It cleared all signs of Iranian sensitivity and misunderstandings of the pact. The president absorbed and defused Iranian worries."

During the meetings, Syrian officials emphasised the "importance of Iran's role" in the region. Iran denounced the security pact, which envisages a force consisting mainly of Egyptian and Syrian troops. It has been at odds with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states over their close ties with America.

RAF

Tornados fly last mission

THE RAF Tornado F3s flew their last operational mission here yesterday. The final sortie, involving two jets, landed at the King Abdul Aziz airbase in Dhahran at 7pm marking the end of the round-the-clock combat air defence sorties which have continued since August 12 (Michael Evans writes from Dhahran).

The scene at the base is now like a giant film set, with hundreds of people engaged in packing up and dismantling equipment, removing temporary air crew facilities and preparing for the return home of the combat planes.

It is still a wartime setting, but the stars of the show are thinking only of their families, of how they are going to adjust to a slower-moving life, and of what the future holds.

The first Tornados are expected to fly back to Britain and Germany early next week. The Tornado F3 air crews of 43 and 29 Squadrons, and the Tornado GR1 crews of 31 Squadron, admit it is going to be difficult to switch from war here to peace at home.

Group Captain Cliff Spink, the 44-year-old force commander at the Dhahran base, responsible for about 1,500 RAF personnel, flew one of the last sorties himself yesterday. He wanted to fly over the battlefields in Kuwait and see for himself the devastation caused by Iraq's destruction of the oil wells.

He said: "Despite the marvellous achievements made here, with the clinically superb bombing campaign, I think everyone will leave here with the feeling of disbelief that someone, clearly without morals, could have caused such an ecological disaster."

He added: "As soon as you get airborne and look north you can see the smoke from

the oil fields. As you fly over, you can see that the sand is turning black everywhere from the soot. Down wind, the smoke spreads for hundreds of miles." The air crews flying their last sorties yesterday

came back with stories of a new hazard facing aircraft over Kuwait. Flocks of vultures, hovering at up to 2,000 feet, have begun to circle the battlefields, grim testimony to their last sorties yesterday

FRANCE

Paris retreats from demand for conference

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN PARIS

IN A surprising move, France has indicated that for the time being it is renouncing its longstanding demand for the immediate convening after the Gulf war of an international peace conference on the Middle East, diplomats said yesterday.

Paris has by no means definitively given up its search for one or several such conferences to try to obtain a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement to resolve the Palestinian issue, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the problems of Lebanon, they said.

But Roland Dumas, the foreign minister, said yesterday that France would rejoice if the Middle East tour by James Baker, the American Secretary of State, which began yesterday, allowed a way out of the impasse to be found.

He added that France had not given up the idea of an international conference at some point in the future. French leaders continued to believe that a conference would be "indispensable at one moment or other of the peace process", he said.

Western diplomats said the change of tack in Paris appeared designed to avoid accusations from Washington that France might sabotage

the peace process by pursuing its traditional independent and maverick foreign policy.

With President Mitterrand scheduled to meet President Bush in Martinique next Thursday, Paris is anxious to avoid the kind of criticism that London levelled at France after President Mitterrand launched a last-ditch peace plan in the United Nations on January 15.

Equally, France does not want to wave a red rag at Israel by at this time pushing the international conference idea too heavily, one French diplomat said.

By emphasising that France was standing back to give Washington room to manoeuvre, Paris was also keeping up the pressure on the United States to take some concrete steps to resolve regional problems, including tackling Israel on the fate of the occupied Arab territories, he said.

"The two essential points for us are, first of all, that everyone speak to each other, and then that the UN is involved in the final solution so as to give it the approval of the international community," the diplomat added.

On Wednesday M Dumas said that "what is important is that the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue start".

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Schwarzkopf storms into everyday slang

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

THE mystery is over. One of the first things Norman Schwarzkopf will do once he returns home is to dress up as Father Christmas.

The four-star general's wife of 22 years, Brenda, let this slip yesterday after speculation among columnists about her husband's plans when Operation Desert Storm is finally over. "We will definitely relive Christmas," she told CNN television, "because Norman always plays Santa Claus and we missed it."

Mrs Schwarzkopf, aged 49, has become a star herself as the commander of United States forces in the Gulf has gained international acclaim. Members of Congress gave her a standing ovation in January

when President Bush invited her to his State of the Union address, saying she held "a special place in all American hearts" as a symbol of the strength of families with relatives serving in the Middle East.

She has also given some insight into Stormin' Norman's character: a lovable man with a compulsion to play board games with him because he's a game loser.

She plans to greet her husband with a meal of duck, pork-fried rice and a bowl of mint chocolate chip ice cream, his favourite meal, after his seven months in the

desert eating military rations. When he retires this summer after 35 years in the army, she predicts a series of outdoors holidays similar to a 10-day Alaskan camping trip they went on years ago with their three children, now aged 20, 18 and 13. Mrs Schwarzkopf was noticeably more tolerant of her interviewer's questions than the general would have been.

The general is now so popular that his name is creeping into American slang as a verb meaning to conquer a problem as quickly and cheaply as possible. According to *The Washington Times*, the phrase "you can't Schwarzkopf the drug problem" was first heard on local radio.



Brenda Schwarzkopf: a symbol in her own right

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.

Air Canada

OPPOSITION TO SADDAM

Rafsanjani urges Baath regime to step down

By MICHAEL BRYNOR, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

DESPITE reports that loyalist forces were getting the upper hand in Iraq, fierce fighting continued yesterday as the pressures mounted to force Saddam Hussein out of office. Iraqi neighbours have stepped up their campaign against the Baathist government. President Rafsanjani, in a marked break with Iranian neutrality, yesterday called on President Saddam and his ruling party to step down, saying their attempt to crush rebellion and hold on to power "will be their last mistake".

Addressing worshippers gathered at Tehran university for Friday prayers, Hajjotolislam Rafsanjani said Iran would co-operate with Iraq only if Saddam's Baath party surrenders "to the will of the people".

His sermon was carried by Tehran radio, monitored in Nicaragua. It was the first time an Iranian leader had openly backed the revolt in Iraq. "Saddam is making a mistake while suppressing the people," Hajjotolislam Rafsanjani said. "This is the worst mistake. If the Baathists will not listen to the voice of the people, it will be their last mistake. If the Baathists surrender to the will of the people, we in Iran are ready for co-operation." It would be a great mistake for

the Iraqi Baath party to "paint the final page of its record with blood".

Saudi leaders repeated their denunciations of Saddam, saying they could not live with him. In Damascus, an Iraqi opposition leader said Arab states had pledged military aid to overthrow him.

Jalal Talebani, an exiled Iraqi opposition leader, told a press conference that several Arab countries had responded positively to requests for rebels for weapons and food.

Anti-Saddam forces claimed they were still holding Basra, the scene of bloody pitched battles between Shia opposition groups and the Republican Guard for the past two days. They said that demonstrations and fighting were also continuing in the southern Iraqi cities of Samarra, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Muthana, Amarah and Shomoniya. A student who left Basra on Wednesday told reporters in Damascus that 400 people had been executed after an anti-Saddam protest by about 1,000 people.

According to western intelligence reports, the Republican Guard and army units sent to the south were now crushing the rebels in bitter street fighting. Opposition had spread to more than 20 towns, however.

The main threat to Saddam was not from the Shia uprising or from Iraq's neighbours but from disaffected members of his inner political and military circle, according to American intelligence assessments. The view in Washington was that the rebellions by the Kurds and Shia population might prolong Saddam's control because it would rally the military behind him in an effort to prevent the break-up of Iraq.

US intelligence agencies believe there is serious discontent among Saddam's close allies. Elements in the party and the Republican Guard are said to be angry that he led the country into a ruinous war.



Rafsanjani: break with Iranian neutrality



Homeward bound: a young Kuwaiti boy, wrapped in his father's coat, waiting with hundreds of other refugees near the Iraqi border to be allowed to return home

DETAINEES FREED

Thousand hostages cross border back to Kuwait

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS ON THE IRAQI-KUWAIT BORDER

MORE than 1,000 Kuwaiti hostages, held prisoner in Iraq for two weeks, have poured across the border in the first release of an estimated 30,000 Kuwaitis taken by President Saddam Hussein's military.

The prisoners told tales yesterday of terrible crowding in a military camp, drinking water from swamps and eating sparse meals of hard bread and rock-laden rice.

Meanwhile, two foreign

journalists reported missing in southern Iraq were found wandering in the Iraqi desert by US army troops. Timothy Dickey, a technician, and Chris Everson, a cameraman, who both work for the American television network CBS, said Iraqi gunmen had stolen their vehicle and equipment.

On Baghdad radio yesterday, the Iraqi government acknowledged it was holding journalists, saying the 40 for-

eign journalists disappeared "during illegal presence in Basra" in southern Iraq. The radio also said two American soldiers, identified as members of the 7th Army Corps, were captured in Basra and that the group was taken to Baghdad on Thursday before transfer to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

More than a dozen Iraqi military trucks moved the 1,180 Kuwaiti hostages from a military base outside Basra on Thursday. Shortly before midnight they dumped the detainees near the border, where they began a lengthy wait in near-freezing temperatures while Kuwaiti army officers checked their papers.

"It was like hell," said Hani Jamal, aged 27, a computer engineer. "We drank swamp water for days. And for what crimes? For being Kuwaitis."

"We are starving," cried Mansoor al-Baqsi, aged 40, a supervisor for the Kuwait Petroleum Company. "I haven't had a full meal in two weeks." He estimated he had lost about 15lb.

The men were among an estimated 30,000 Kuwaitis taken to Iraq during the occupation of the emirate, according to Kuwait's government-in-exile. The hostages said soldiers captured most of them from their homes between February 21 and 23.

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Junkyard hunt for souvenirs

FROM REUTERS IN AL-MUTLA, KUWAIT

ALLIED troops are scavenging through "Ambush Alley" for souvenirs of the Iraqi army's final bloody rout and many are horrified by the carnage all around them.

Allied aircraft halted the desperate flight of troops from Kuwait at a bottleneck on the Kuwait City-Basra highway. The road at the foot of the Mutla ridge is a vast junkyard of war. Hundreds of tanks and other armoured vehicles and stolen civilian cars lie crushed and broken around the road, pushed into heaps by military bulldozers.

"No human being should be allowed to do this to another human being. No one," said a British soldier, surveying the wreckage from the top of an Iraqi tank. "They didn't stand a chance. It's disgusting," he said unbending the heavy machinegun from the wrecked tank. The gun was to become a regimental souvenir.

Apart from guns, grenades and artillery shells the junkyard offers a vast array of essential supplies. Tyres and wheels are in short supply in Kuwait. The scrapheap offers a selection from lorries to new limousines and sports cars.

Mandela trial witness denies sex at church

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

THE key state witness in the trial of Winnie Mandela and three other people on kidnapping and assault charges testified yesterday that he rebuked a church minister after he was told to sleep with him and another man in a double bed.

Kenneth Kgase, aged 31, who claims he was whipped and beaten by Mrs Mandela after being abducted with three others from a Methodist Church manse in Soweto, a black township refuge, underwent gruelling cross-examination during his third consecutive day in the witness box at the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg.

Mrs Mandela and her three co-defendants have denied the charges of kidnapping and assault.

Mr Kgase said under questioning by George Bizos, counsel for Mrs Mandela, that the Rev Paul Verryn made a habit of asking newcomers to

the manse to share his bed. On his first night he was told to sleep in a double bed where Mr Verryn and another man joined him.

He felt the minister's action of tickling him when the three of them awoke in the morning was strange. "I told him not to do it again," Mr Kgase said. He corrected his earlier testimony that he had been "tickled all over his body" to say that he had been tickled all over his lower back.

Although he described the minister's alleged behaviour as strange, he stated that he did not report it to anyone at the time.

Asked about his attitude towards homosexuality, Mr Kgase, his head drooping and looking very tired, said: "I can't judge anything about homosexuality. I don't know if it's a normal way of behaving."

Mr Bizos claimed his behaviour was consistent with someone who would "bear no evil and see no evil". Mr Kgase replied: "I have a right to all those antidotes... I don't want to be the way of too many people."

He was challenged why he waited five weeks before reporting several alleged crimes, including the attempted murder of a member of Mrs Mandela's former bodyguards, the Mandela United Football Club, to the police. He said he had been advised to do so by Mr Verryn.

A crisis committee, which included members of several church groups, had been appointed to investigate allegations of sexual abuse at the manse and as it was then still proceeding with its work, Mr Verryn had suggested that they wait until it completed its enquiries before reporting to the police.

The church inquiry found there was no evidence to justify allegations that Mr Verryn had sexually abused youths staying at the manse.

Mr Bizos claimed there was a pattern for newcomers at the manse. "The Rev Verryn made a habit of asking them to spend their first night with him (and Tong Nkosi) on his bed. Following that first night, some would stop sleeping with the Rev Verryn but some would spend several nights," Mr Bizos claimed. Mr Kgase said he had noticed these events but declared that he was unaware of any homosexual activity at the manse.

One of the youths alleged to have been abducted and assaulted, Stompie Moeketsi Seipei, aged 14, was found dead several days later. Mrs Mandela's chief bodyguard, Jerry Richardson, was sentenced to death last year for the murder.

A judicial commission of inquiry last year, which severely condemned the activities of the unit, found that the general had granted approval in principle for such a covert organisation during 1986. Demands for his resignation were renewed last month when a report by the auditor-general implicated him in unauthorised payments to agents of the unit dating back years.

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Calcutta puts ban on UK film team

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

THE Calcutta high court has banned shooting of the British film *City of Joy* anywhere on the city's teeming streets. The decision raises doubts about the film-makers' ability to complete the project in the volatile West Bengal capital, which fears that its reputation for squalor and disease is to be highlighted across the world.

The script has been altered so many times to try to please local politicians that it now has hardly any resemblance to Dominique Lapierre's book. Jyoti Basu, West Bengal's chief minister, said in Delhi yesterday that he understood the script had been revised 14 times. Noting that it focused on poverty, he added: "We have wealth in Calcutta, too."

The film-makers' trials are plainly not over yet. Mr Basu revealed that the latest version of the script had been sent to intellectuals in the city for their views. Once their opinions had been received, more talks would be held.

In the meantime, the high court has directed that the film-makers may continue working in an elaborate film set built on the outskirts of Calcutta, but that no location shots will be permitted for two weeks, when the position will be reviewed.

West Bengal's advocate-general, Narayanarayan Goopha, told the court that the script, as it stood, gave an impression that Calcutta was a city of lepers, eunuchs, plagues, prostitutes and madmen. It was a "dreadful inspector's report".

Counsel for the film producers protested that the central government had approved the script and that there had been no objection at the time from the state government. A large sum of money had been invested in the project.

The film, principally a British investment, is being directed by Roland Joffe (*The Killing Fields* and *The Mission*) and co-produced by Ian Smith. Their project seems to be sinking ever deeper into the Calcutta political mire.

Lapierre's novel is based by the Calcutta intelligentsia, and some Bengali-language newspapers object to foreigners making a film about their city.

Mr Basu pointed out that decisions to allow film crews to operate in India are taken by the Delhi government, not by states. "We didn't invite them. They came and we don't want to stop them. That would not be right. We have serious objections to the book. We don't like some of the things being depicted in the film."

Mr Basu said he could not allow the film crew to disrupt Calcutta traffic. Referring to the script, he acknowledged: "We have changed quite a bit of it."

Maralinga Aborigines want Britain to pay for clean-up

FROM ROBERT COCKBURN IN MARALINGA, AUSTRALIA

HUGHIE Windlass, an Aboriginal elder, swatted at a dense swarm of flies with a stick as he looked over his contaminated Maralinga tribe's homeland. "It's too late to say sorry. Our future is broken," he said. "The British have to pay up now."

The Aborigines' decision to complain formally gives the Australian government the go-ahead it needed in its 10-year battle to pursue Britain for a share of the rehabilitation and compensation costs of the Maralinga nuclear testing range in South Australia. The range was abandoned by Britain in 1967, and it has so far refused to accept liability for carrying out this task.

It was an extraordinary meeting held in 45°C temperatures 50 miles west of the old British Maralinga base which is now a ghost town. Tribal leaders from South Australia, the Northern Territory and West Australia, with their lawyers, had gathered there. "I used to travel these lands as a girl," explained Myra Tjurnumutja from Alice Springs. "It is very sad for me to see them like this now."

The Aboriginal community was driven from the area by the nuclear testing between 1953 and 1963. But the full extent of the contamination was only discovered after the community won the land rights to an area they had occupied for thousands of years and began to return in the mid-1980s.

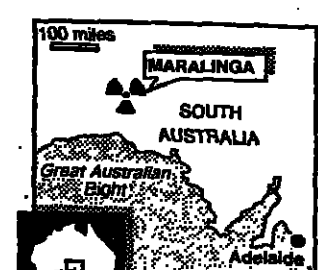
A series of secret tests in which nuclear weapons were blown up, spreading plutonium far beyond the range, were revealed just in time by the South Australia government. Andrew Collett, the Aborigines' lawyer, said

Britain had said nothing of the dangers they faced at the time. A Technical Assessment Group study by Australian, British and American scientists, completed last year, traced the full extent of plutonium on Aboriginal land and the hundreds of tons of contaminated debris left in burial pits round Maralinga. The scientists found that the Aboriginal open-air way of life made them highly vulnerable to the threat of plutonium, the most deadly carcinogen known. The animals they still hunt feed in the most contaminated areas.

Tribal elders are prepared to travel to London to put their

case and demonstrate the terrible damage inflicted on their people, whose survival will be guaranteed only by a return to their lands, they say. A sample of Maralinga plutonium may accompany them to highlight the dangers of an estimated 22 kilograms of weapons-grade plutonium discovered in the Tananki region.

Britain's refusal to fund a clean-up is based on two agreements signed with Australia before the full extent of contamination was discovered. Indeed, the 1967 clearing exercise "Operation Bru-



mbie" is now accepted to have covered up the plutonium, making the clean-up even more difficult.

Mr Collett pointed out that, while both Britain and Australia are contributing to the Gulf war environmental disaster, they have been reluctant to clean up one of the world's worst military nuclear messes at Maralinga. In Australia, Maralinga is still seen as an Aboriginal problem rather than one of concern to the country as a whole.

In a statement on the technical study, sent yesterday to the British, Australian and South Australian governments, the Maralinga community spokesman, Archie Barton, said: "Whilst we don't agree with all the reasoning of the TAG report, we acknowledge that it is a thorough, well-researched and co-operative report. In particular, based on our scientific advice, Maralinga Tjarrutja accepts that TAG's standard for safe habitation of five milli sieverts per year is appropriate in these circumstances. Thus approximately 300 square kilometres of land contaminated by plutonium must be cleaned up or fenced off."

His statement added: "It is technically feasible to clean up this land by removing the top soil and replanting the vegetation. However, given the current clean-up techniques, the community is not keen to solve one environmental disaster by creating what it sees as another. Instead Maralinga Tjarrutja is prepared to have the contaminated region properly fenced and all other contamination secured inside the fenced area, provided that the Maralinga people receive acceptable compensation."

THE SUNDAY TIMES

THE MAKING OF JOHN MAJOR

EXCLUSIVE PRE-PUBLICATION EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST IN-DEPTH BIOGRAPHY

TOMORROW

Clifford Longley

Just cause to celebrate

A national thanksgiving service to mark the end of the Gulf war, whether in St Paul's cathedral or elsewhere, demands above all a unifying idea. Otherwise it will succumb to the fractiousness that made much of the religious contribution to the war debate so clumsy and unhelpful. The Bishop of Durham has already fired his warning shot by calling the very suggestion of such a service "obscene".

Deciding to have a service is one thing, deciding what sort of service is another. Even the most pro-war elements in the churches would not want to stage a merely jingoistic celebration of victory. But because most anti-war elements have already concluded, like the Bishop of Durham, that they must boycott such an event, the outcome would most probably be a service which merely reflected the majority view in the nation. That would be safe, and in its own way might even be inspiring, but holding up a spiritual mirror to an already widespread settled opinion is a minimalist solution, playing to the gallery.

Much dowsing through thousands of words is needed to find the spiritual and moral content which transcends the irritable disagreements between churchmen of recent months. But it is buried there, nevertheless, and it is substantial enough to build round it a religious event.

'The idea of a new world order is needed to replace the increasingly ambiguous concept of the just war'

That common thread is the idea of a "new world order". Those with no knowledge of history will dismiss the phrase as a slogan recently coined by President Bush to cloak America's pursuit of its own interests, but it is older and more worthy than that. A new world order is what religious leaders talked and prayed intensely about before and after both world wars. It was strongly, if subliminally present, in the Falklands service in 1982. It is certainly worth gathering in St Paul's to pray for again.

Military men and women, who will want to be present, will find the concept fits their understanding of what they were asked to risk their lives for. Diplomats could come too: a religious celebration of their arts (with a hint of Christian uplift) would be timely.

Theologically, the idea of a new world order is needed to replace the increasingly ambiguous concept of just war. A genuine new world order is much more about avoiding war than fighting it, though the idea of war fought in the name of world order cannot, at least at this stage in history, be excluded. This is where the just-war theory broke down in the Gulf. The theory is entirely about conflict between two states, or alliances, and assumes an otherwise lawless world indifferent to the outcome.

However, the whole world now has a stake in the outcome of every war, because of the existence of international law and the involvement of the United Nations (factors which can be fitted into a traditional just-war analysis only in an arbitrary way).

Such an approach may heal, but it might also point. No country needs a new world order as much

as Israel, for instance, which will never be safe without one. But the first requirement of such an order must be to obey the rules: United Nations Security Council resolutions and Geneva conventions most especially.

The second requirement is that if any country breaks the rules, every other country must immediately interest itself in enforcement, until compliance is secured. A new world order is no soft option. It refuses de Gaulle's cynical remark that countries do not have principles, they only have interests.

That applies not just to countries. Pope John Paul II has made more than 50 references to the Gulf war since last August 2, and has mentioned Kuwait by name just once, one Vatican-watcher has calculated.

This was an extraordinary neglect for which there was no excuse, not even the pervasive papal perception of the allied coalition that Saudi Arabia denies religious freedom to Christians, Syria broke the Christian hold on government in the Lebanon, the United States is a paradise of unchristian hedonism and free thought, and that some of the displaced Palestinians and bombed Iraqis are Christians, but none of the Kuwaitis. That is not about having principles but about having interests — and prejudices. (Presumably the Pope dismisses the British, Christian or not, as mere cranks.)

Rome is not going to lead a new world order, obviously. So who else might lead? The danger of America doing so is that a nervous world will see it using the new order to throw its weight around and make a fast buck. The British, on the other hand, have a habit of lawfulness second to none, and out of principle not self-interest. The strongest criticism of the British role in the Gulf war was that we were reckless or naive rather than mendacious, of which others were accused. Nobody in Britain thought Iraq should get away with invading Kuwait — for what Iraq had done was illegal.

The British helped conceive both the League of Nations and the United Nations, which were the concrete expression of those many pre- and post-war prayers. The creation of international enterprises dedicated to decency — the Commonwealth, the Anglican Communion — seems to be a British instinct. Any new world order is bound to have British fingerprints all over it. But the diffident British would prefer to be seen praying for it in public, actually putting it into practice behind closed doors.

None of the churches came out of the war covered with distinction. Their generals were all over the place or simply absent, and their NCOs and other ranks displayed a tendency to apocalyptic extremism or grumpy militarism, according to taste.

A national Gulf service which perpetuates such quarrelling would offer not prayer but mere self-satisfaction and recriminatory noise. A Gulf service committing the British to work, pray and even die for law and order in world affairs, however, could move mountains.

Victory for munitions, not men

John Terraine defends General Haig's war record

As well as the war of attrition symbolised by the Somme and Passchendaele, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas (later Lord) Haig was responsible for the subsequent increase in effectiveness of the British Army and the unquestionable victory that it won in 1918. His reward has been vilification ever since. The latest essay in this unpleasing activity is *Haig's Command: A Reassessment* by Denis Winter (see page 19 of today's Saturday Review).

One product of this poisonous industry has been to distort the picture and impede understanding of the first world war itself. Haig is held up as a symbol of the futility of the war and the irredeemable stupidity of the manner in which it was conducted. One of the saddest results of this is the devaluing of the vast human tragedy it undeniably contained.

What the British Army experienced between 1916 and 1918 was what every heavily committed army experienced during that war;

its losses were in no way unusual, and those armies which had the misfortune to be heavily committed between 1939 and 1945 had even worse experiences and far heavier losses. Warfare between great powers with mass populations, since the industrial revolution has led remorselessly to mass casualties and mass destruction. Haig's experience only showed that the British were not exempt.

To attempt to personalise the disastrous transactions of modern industrial war is foolishness. This is a bleak topic for those who prefer to trade in "Great Captains", subtle strategies or "thunderbolts of war", but at the heart of 1914-18 is technology, and the mass production of munitions. The Germans did not markedly complain about the *Materialschlacht* — "the war of material" — when they held the

advantage, but as the sheer weight of allied technology overtook them, they rued the horror they had unleashed.

All this is fundamental background of the war that Haig played such a significant part in and no evaluation of his generalship (or any other commander's) is valid without taking this into account.

Even some of his most violent critics have acknowledged that Haig always had a lively interest in technical developments, and indeed, his whole war can be seen as a continual acquisition of innovations: new weapons and counter-weapons, new techniques and counter-techniques. Probably the most spectacular was the tank (not so much because of what it actually did as what it became). Without even seeing one, Haig perceived the possibility of their decisive intervention in battle; he gave

them their debut on the Somme and their first big occasion at Cambrai in 1917; they were a large ingredient in launching his final successes.

Under Haig, the numbers in the British Expeditionary Force increased enormously. His general headquarters had to match every branch of government for nearly two million men, while at the same time fighting a war in a foreign country. For all of this there were no blueprints, no previous experience to draw upon.

None of these basic characteristics of the war would have been different if Haig had simply not existed. That was the way it was. What we have to do is assess the performance of Haig and his men in the light of this reality.

There is, however, one further special point to note: Haig's war was a coalition war, and as the

next generation also discovered, these have their special problems. From beginning to end, then to his deep disgust, the British were junior partners to the French, and though he did not like it, Haig understood this and accepted its implications.

Lloyd George called the war "the greatest chapter in our military history", and British soldiers too remained proud. The late Charles Carrington M.C. who joined the army at the age of 17 in 1914 and served through the battles of the Somme and Passchendaele wrote in 1977, with undiminished pride: "In our thousand years of national history there has been one short period (1916-1918) when Britain possessed the most effective army in the world, and used it to win decisive victory." It is a strange thing to be vilified and blamed for, seven decades later.

John Terraine is the author of *The Smoke and the Fire* (Seymour & Jackson).

Back to protest politics

The Ribble Valley by-election turned on a single policy, the universally disliked poll tax, says Ivor Crewe

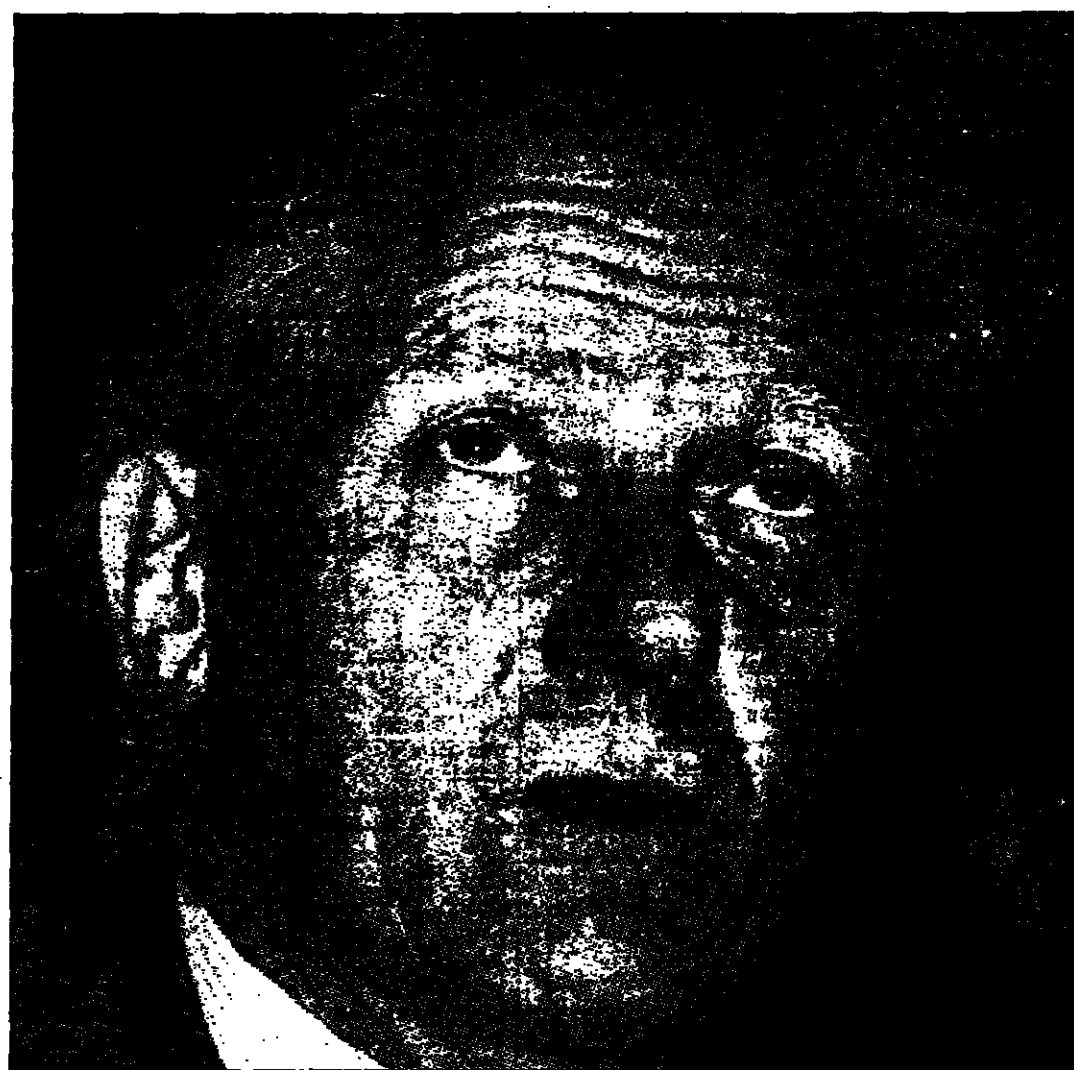
Ribble Valley was an intriguing as well as a spectacular result. Its most puzzling aspect is the unprecedented discrepancy between the Conservative candidate's respectable standing in the polls and his humiliation in the by-election. When the Conservatives lost Mid-Staffordshire and Eastbourne last year, they were trailing Labour by more than 10 points in the polls, and Mrs Thatcher's popularity was at low ebb. This time, they are 5 per cent ahead of Labour and John Major is one of the most popular prime ministers since 1945.

Ribble Valley undoubtedly registers as a significant earthquake on the Richter scale of by-elections. The 25 per cent swing from Conservative to Liberal Democrat comfortably outclasses Eastbourne (20 per cent), Ryedale (19 per cent) and Brecon (16 per cent). Not since the SDP gained Crosby in November 1981 has a centre party made such deep inroads into the Conservative vote. But then the SDP caravan was rolling at full speed, its candidate was well-known (Shirley Williams), and its swing was exaggerated because it began from a smaller general election base. In both Ryedale and Eastbourne, the Liberals were able to build on a traditional vote and local election successes. In Ribble Valley there were no such special factors.

But, claim the Conservatives, there was such a factor: the poll tax, in an area which has traditionally enjoyed low rates. The BBC/NOP exit poll reported that 85 per cent of all voters, including 72 per cent of the Conservative loyalists were "dissatisfied" with the government's handling of the poll tax; a mere 4 per cent of voters, and only 9 per cent of Conservatives, wanted to keep it. Probably no by-election has ever before turned as much on a single issue, and no government policy has been so universally disliked.

Yet this is not only a local factor. The national polls suggest the British electorate as a whole remains utterly unreconciled to the poll tax. When the bills fell on doormats in March 1990, Gallup found that opponents outnumbered supporters by 75 per cent to 21 per cent; last month, opponents outnumbered supporters by 73 per cent to 22 per cent.

Moreover, although the slump



Charged with change: Michael Heseltine must abolish, not repackage, the community charge

in the Conservative vote was exceptional (second only to Richmond of all by-elections since 1979), it was hardly a freak. The Tories have now lost four by-elections in succession, three of them in normally safe seats, of which Ribble Valley was the 14th safest of all. They would probably have lost Richmond and Epping Forest as well had the Liberal Democrats and "continuing SDP" not squabbled and split the centre vote. Even allowing for the increased vulnerability of governments in modern elections, this is

an unprecedented record of defeat.

Nonetheless, by-elections are less and less about the parties' national standing. Aided by constituency polls, an increasingly sophisticated electorate is turning by-elections into referendums or protest rallies on the burning issues of the day, rather than opportunities to register their party loyalties. As voters told the exit pollsters, they will return Ribble Valley to the Conservatives at the general election, when they weigh up the parties' relative fitness.

In the meantime, Ribble Valley sent the government a number of messages. First, the hoped-for Gulf factor has been as short-lived as the land offensive. As by-elections in the Falklands period showed, solidarity with the armed forces during hostilities is one thing, post-victory gratitude to the politicians quite another. Had the land offensive proved slower, the Conservatives might have won.

Secondly, a June election looks as though it would be foolhardy. No previous government has

recovered within three months from such an electoral slump in its own stronghold. This year's local elections will probably seek any remaining momentum they can glean from Scotland and London, where, in the light of last year's experience, the Conservatives might have performed relatively well. However, all the shire districts in which the whole council is elected together will be included, and in many of these the poll tax increases over the rates have been severe.

Moreover, the Conservatives will be defending the unexpectedly large number of seats the party won in 1987. Whatever the outcome of the poll tax review, Conservatives will find the local elections dispiriting.

The Ribble Valley result signifies less for either opposition party. One puzzle is why the instrument of anti-government protest in Mid-Staffordshire was the Labour candidate, while the Liberal Democrat played this role in Ribble Valley. In each constituency both opposition parties fielded competent mainstream candidates, and in each case they were in equal contention for the role of principal challenger at the beginning of the campaign.

The answer cannot lie in local polls, because the early ones in Ribble Valley put Labour second. Perhaps the shift reflects Paddy Ashdown's greater prominence and stature as a result of the Gulf war and the final laying to rest of the lingering disarray in the centre. Ribble Valley represents a reversal to normal protest politics after the quirk of Mid-Staffordshire.

The Labour party can afford to shrug off the third-place squeeze on its vote. It should be much more concerned by Gallups report that despite pessimism about their personal economic prospects, voters still prefer the Conservatives to Labour by a wide margin as the better party for the economy.

The conflicting signals from Ribble Valley and the opinion polls suggest that on balance, voters are more likely to re-elect than replace the Conservatives, but only if the election is delayed and the poll tax is abolished. Not repackaged, revised or reduced, but killed.

The author is professor of government at Essex University.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

"Please help the RSPCA to fight the needless transport of live animals." I sat staring at the advertisement in the underground as Waterloo flashed by. This was a plea it would seem churlish to dispute.

But what does "needless" mean? We had reached Kennington as I reflected that the society does not campaign for vegetarianism, so the world it strives for must be one where slaughterhouses are as close as practicable to the place where animals are raised. "As close as practicable." How close is that, I pondered as we pulled into the Oval? It depends (I concluded) on how localised a system of slaughterhouses we could arrange. Is there any practical limit — a unit so small that nothing more localised could be envisaged? By the time we got to Stockwell, logic had carried me to the only possible conclusion to the RSPCA's argument.

The poster was advising us to eat our own pets.

At first I found that hard to live with. Turning the RSPCA's recommendation over in my mind, I looked for objections, trying to reason them through. None could be sustained. After all, what was I saying — but, rather than eat your own pet, it is better to eat somebody else's? Do we maintain that farm-raised animals are nobody's pets, inferring that an animal which nobody loves has less right to live than one which a human has chosen to cherish? No. We are not gods. Our affections cannot

be the criteria. At Clapham North I concluded that the RSPCA was right and we ought to eat our pets. I alighted at Clapham Common to consider the practicalities over lunch.

The theory is challenging, but the application surprisingly straightforward. Dogs are apparently delicious. Paul Levy, an *Observer* food critic, tried dog in China and has described the experience approvingly in his book *Out to Lunch*. Eating dogs would lead to heightened interest in the breeds which yield the best cuts — "table dogs" — and whippets would decline. The criterion of edibility is at least as fair as whether their ears stand up. Crufts could add a "culinary" category, though if your dog lost, there would be no going back.

Rabbits we already eat. Guinea-pigs as dishes (scrumptious!) I have described in an earlier column. A brace of hamsters is an idea as mouth-watering as half a dozen fresh perils with a twist of lemon. I know someone who once had Kentucky Fried Mouse, by mistake, while "edible dormice" (which you need an agriculture ministry licence to trap) have been the subject of questions in Parliament. The Italians already eat songbirds. Tropical fish eat into this category, too, and what about a bowl of goldfish lightly tossed in sesame oil over a hot griddle?

Cats present a problem. I understand that they are best carried, and often are. Or they

can be presented in a sage and garlic sauce, on a bed of fluffy white rice. The whiskers should always be removed.

Nor should we eat any how to eat the pets we keep; but also how to keep as pets the animals we eat. Some people I know keep a pet sheep. She has her own place on the sofa, responds to commands, and (by comparison with cats or babies) her little droppings are a joy to clear up. In St John's Wood last week I saw a woman in high heels taking her pot-bellied pig Vietnamese pig for a walk. In Albania (where I went last autumn) they keep goats on the first floor balconies of their flats. Pheasants are already pets, and we only pretend they are wild to give the upper classes an illusion of adventure in their boring lives. Nor do I see the hen as inherently less appropriate to the drawing room than the Rotweiler. Anyone who can keep an Irish wolfhound in a maisonette could surely put up with a small cow in the bedroom?

One of the RSPCA's immediate concerns is the transport of British horses to France, to be eaten. Sadly, it is a truth of economics, but if there is a hungry Frenchman in one place and a redundant horse in another, no law on earth will prevent their converging. So can we not go with the grain of the market? Can we not eat our own horses, and invite the foreigners here? "The transport of live Frenchmen." Now who could object to that?

Out of office politics

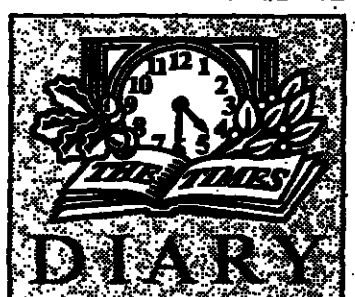
Even before the streets of Clitheroe resounded to Liberal Democrat cheers at Mike Carr's by-election triumph, Paddy Ashdown's MPs were engaged in an unseemly squabble about which Westminster office the victor of Ribble Valley should squeeze into.

No one wants to give up precious space. Offices are allocated after a general election, and winners of by-elections make their own arrangements with party colleagues. The only Lib Dem MPs with room to spare are Ashdown, Sir David Steel and Alan Beth. None so far has offered a desk.

The rumour threatens to reopen old wounds with Dr David Owen's SDP. Much to the disgust of Ashdown's troops, the Owenites still cling to a palatial suite of offices, granted after the last election when the SDP was still regarded as a serious political party.

The Tories, in spite of losing four by-elections in a row, refuse to give up any of their offices. However, with no love lost between Ashdown and Owen, there is little prospect of an SDP offer. Owen has a big office all to himself, and in stark contrast to most other MPs, Rosie Barnes and John Cartwright also have their own rooms. "We may have to move out of our Whip's office in the Commons to another building, but we will certainly not be giving it to the Liberal Democrats. If we give the office to anyone, it would be the Scottish Nationalists, not Mike Carr," an SDP source says.

Carr is also without personal transport. On the night of his triumph a disgruntled yellow sealed the locks of his yellow Bedford van with strong glue.



● The result of the Ribble Valley by-election is not the only factor that may prompt John Major to rule out a general election in June. Could the cricket-loving prime minister really bring himself to declare polling day on Thursday, June 6, the start of the first test match against the West Indies? Thursday, June 20 is hardly better, being the first day of the second test. That leaves only June 27, in a peak holiday week, or June 13.

Written off

The Society of Authors has taken up the case of an unemployed writer who has been told she must put down her pen — even though her work goes unrecognised and unpublished — or lose her right to social security payments. The society has described the case of Joy Peach as "utterly dotty", and wants Tony Newton, the social security secretary, to intervene.

Peach, aged 57, has been told by a DSS tribunal that she is not entitled to income support because writing is regarded as remunerative work, even though she is not earning from it. She has even offered to confine her writing to evenings and weekends, but the authority is adamant she is ineligible. "If I were to stay in bed all day or slump in front of the telly, the state would support me. But if I persist in putting my time to

good use, I could starve to death," she says. Last May, she applied for support after a £40 a week Enterprise Scheme grant expired. She lives from a bank overdraft and an occasional £10 from her mother's pension.

David St John Thomas, publisher of *Writers News*, which will campaign for Peach, says: "It is nonsensical as saying you have to give up knitting, cooking or growing vegetables in order to qualify for social security." Arnold Weaker, the playwright, has more practical advice. "Until this idiotic rule is changed, Miss Peach should be pragmatic and lie."

Semiotics

Oxford dons are being driven to distraction by the inadequate road signs to the city of dreaming spires on the M40 from London to Birmingham. With academic precision, Angela Huth, the novelist whose husband is a don, calculates that after the first sign indicating that Oxford is straight ahead, motorists have a mere 14 seconds before a sign indicates the turn-off.

"If you are travelling at 70 mph in the middle lane, you have not got time to get across and off the motorway," says Huth. "One goes sailing on to Blenheim."

Luminaries such as Sir Claus

Mozer, warden of Wadham College, and Candia McWilliam, the novelist, have all overshoot the filter lane and been sent to Blenheim. "We've twice missed the sign," says Huth. "I want to know what the transport ministry plans to do about it."

Historic reward

Eric Anderson, the headmaster of Eton, has repaid a 500-year-old debt by allowing TV cameras into the school for the first time in 25 years. After months of negotiations Simon Shore, the director, was granted permission to shoot *The Cates of 91*, a Channel 4 documentary to be screened on Monday. An important factor was a debt owed to Jane Shore, his ancestor and a mistress of Edward IV.

"After Henry VI was deposed and Edward became king, he wanted to close down all the institutions founded by Henry, including Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge," says Shore. "But Jane used her influence to persuade him not to. I reminded Dr Anderson that he owed a lot to my family." With due respect for history, Anderson let in the cameras.

● Following the example of recession-hit restaurants offering cut price food and drink to boost custom, Diane Clelland, the actress and co-owner of *Ausine's* in Cleveland Street, London W1, has come up with a novel scheme that offers diners clairvoyant readings. Starting next month, says actress Michael Colner, will provide personal charts for customers who sit at the restaurant. "Colles who telephone for a booking will be asked for the time, date and place of their birth," says Clelland. "After the pudding Michael will provide individual charts and give a clairvoyant demonstration." Perhaps he can advise on when the recession will end.



NO VALE OF TEARS

The result of the Ribbles Valley by-election means next to nothing. By-elections are displays of electoral infidelity and promiscuity. They are among the vacancies of political theatre, on a par with resignation honours lists and party political broadcasts. Certainly the Tories "might have expected" to hold such a normally safe seat, but such expectations at by-elections are foolish. As often before — most recently at Mid-Staffordshire last March and Eastbourne last October — loyal voters decided, for a multiplicity of reasons, to give the Tory government a rap over the knuckles. Protest votes at by-elections have become a ritual, a fidget of rebellion, between the grim general elections every four or five years.

Ever since Orpington in 1962, when psephologists first detected the concept of the "third party squeeze", by-elections have indicated a dissatisfaction with sitting governments, usually to the benefit of whichever party stands most chance of upsetting the favourite. Such floating votes normally return home at general elections, though where a centre party candidate is the victor, the eccentricity sometimes lasts for a couple of elections more. Most centre-party seats, especially those outside the Celtic fringes, were acquired in by-elections, usually from the Conservatives.

The size of the protest is an amalgam of factors barely if at all related to the national poll-shares of any of the parties concerned. The reason is simple: voters are not involved in selecting a government or a prime minister. By-election results litter the electoral graph like random shot, falling well away from opinion poll or election trend lines. They can depend on the character of the candidates, a burning local issue, the identity of a "squeezable" third party (in this case Labour) and the movement of local opinion polls.

Any or all of these can distort the final result sufficiently to nullify all national trends. There will be much talk of "what

Ribbles Valley tell us about the timing of a general election". The answer is nothing, unless Tory managers panic. A coherent message about election timing must await further opinion polls and May's local elections. Anybody attaching significance to by-election results during Margaret Thatcher's period in office would have concluded that she could never win a general election.

The most that can be said for by-elections is that they indicate the second preferences of supporters of the governing party. Where they are Tories, this usually means a swing to Liberal, though in Mid-Staffordshire the Liberal was squeezed and Labour won. The Liberal gloom then was as unjustified as its elation today. In Ribbles Valley, the Liberal Democrats had come second at the last two general elections and the squeeze was on Labour. Certainly "no Tory seat is now safe", but then no government seat is safe at a by-election. This matters in a hung parliament, but not now.

John Major might indeed have hoped for a resounding endorsement of his leadership, of his performance during the Gulf war, of his counter-inflationary policy. He might have hoped that voters would, by now, have grown used to the poll tax, as Kenneth Baker had promised they would when he was party chairman. Instead he has merely been told that government is a hard old slog and that even loyal Tories can sometimes be fickle.

Ribbles Valley is also being regarded as the valley of death of the poll tax. If it really takes a by-election to convince the cabinet and parliamentary Conservative party to correct this terrible mistake, then Ribbles Valley will indeed deserve a place in history; the more so if it persuades Mr Major to reject the "pain-free" options flitting round the cabinet table, take the short cut to sanity and reinstate the rates. But by-election upsets occurred before the poll tax was born and will continue after its death. Sensible politicians will not be moved by this minor turbulence in the soft vale of Ribbles.

EUROPE'S BOAT PEOPLE

The Italian government's decision to prevent further Albanian refugees landing will dismay many who have watched the arrival at Brindisi of their ships, some almost apologetic, full of hungry and desperate "gigantes" chanting "Viva Italia!" The squalor and disillusionment which has followed recalls the Israelites' despair in the wilderness: "Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt..."

Throwing themselves on the mercy of their Italian cousins, these people risk their lives for freedom. They deserve better than to be forced to return to Europe's most despotic regime.

There must be sympathy, all the same, for the Italians struggling with the influx. This plague to the history of European communism is not of their making. The government of President Ramiz Alia is tottering, making ever-less-believable promises while resorting increasingly to force. Hence the flight from Durrës, Albania's main port. This is not just a local Italian problem, but one for the entire European Community.

Britain and Italy's other partners should offer cash, supplies and medical help while individual applications for political asylum are considered. Under the 1951 United Nations convention on refugees, Rome is obliged to treat these people, most of whom are alleged to be economic migrants, as political refugees until each case has been examined on its merits. It has acknowledged this obligation, but only for those who have already arrived. Rome should accept yesterday's offer of help from the UN High Commission for Refugees, and heed its appeal to honour the convention.

Those, probably the majority, who are not political refugees in the strict sense required by law would doubtless be happy to disperse far and wide. Most Italians would probably prefer them not to establish themselves in "temporary" camps around Brindisi, since

these are likely to become permanent; the likelihood of this seems to have prompted Rome's decision. There are, however, cogent tactical reasons for keeping most of the refugees, political and economic, near enough to the Albanian coast to influence events in the interior. Their very presence in camps would be a standing indictment of Mr Alia's regime. Whether or not that regime fails to achieve the rigged election result on March 31 which many Albanians fear, its collapse cannot long be delayed if the exodus continues. The emigration is a spasm in the death agony. Its treatment by the Community as a special case is therefore warranted.

Generosity towards economic migrants, even fellow Europeans, cannot be extended indefinitely. Emigration will continue even long after communism's overthrow, because Albania is by far the poorest country in Europe. Albania's neighbours — Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia — will not tolerate permanent large-scale immigration. But they should accept it temporarily, in the knowledge that the replacement of Mr Alia's government is in their interests too.

For the present, conscience and realism are not at odds. Both dictate that Rome should not only accept the refugees, but, backed by the EC council of ministers, should use their presence as a lever to press Tirana to introduce democracy. "Interference in domestic affairs" is not a valid objection if Italy has tens of thousands of Albanians in its care and many more threatening to come.

Six centuries ago Durrës was a thriving Venetian outpost. Today the same port, Durrës, is under martial law. Italy ought not to wash its hands of a nation with which it has so much in common. Giulio Andreotti, the Italian prime minister, has a rare opportunity to help Albania. But repatriating these refugees against their will would leave a deep scar on his distinguished record.

CROWNING GLORY

The fun the French would have with "Bedroom-tax Riots in London" should be enough to persuade Michael Heseltine that he has backed another loser. His latest alternative to the poll tax is a property tax based on the number of bedrooms in each dwelling. He should have realised that the nation would simply cram itself into one room, install electric train-sets in all the others, and abandon its *vie amoureuse*. And a tax on model railways, no doubt the idea he has in reserve to meet such objections, would need parallel registers and a complicated rebate scheme which would not justify the cost of collection. How many inches of toy platform equal one branch-line signalbox? This is absurd.

He should try a completely different approach. He should order his civil servants to stop inventing wild notions. Neither a lavatory-seat tax nor a suitcase-in-the-loft tax nor a herbage-border tax is going to save the party at the next election. What is wrong with the poll tax is not its name; otherwise the device of calling it the community charge would have done the trick. The real objection is that it is so boring. Why not keep the name, but make the tax more exotic?

The poll-tax deviser was in too much hurry. When he went to the dictionary he fastened on the first entry. "The human head", he saw; and all the government's miseries, flowing up to and beyond the Ribbles valley, spring from that dull choice. But read on down the definitions, Mr Heseltine: perhaps there lies life after death for the poll-tax. "The blunt end of the head of a miner's pick" is a poll, and might be

taxable at a pinch. Not many in safe Tory seats would have to pay it, and the inevitable row with Arthur Scargill could fill the polls (plural noun, estimates of public opinion, taxable if all else fails) upwards.

Public opinion might not think fair a tax only on those called Mary, who are sometimes known as Polly. But so are parrots. A tax on parrots, with rebates for budgerigars for being mere parakeets? Or might local government be financed by a multiple poll-tax on mediocre Cambridge graduates — also called polls? Or if this be thought too narrow a base, why not tax the pate of the human head from which the hair grows, yet another meaning of poll?

That could give Mr Heseltine's famous poll an ache. Logic would dictate that the tax ought not to apply to those on whom hair refuses to grow at all. If they are excluded, however, extra might have to be extorted from those whose growth of hair is particularly copious. Apart from environmental secretaries, such fecundity of growth is greatest among younger voters, who have already shown their willingness to take to the streets in poll-tax protests.

Perhaps the dictionary will not save Mr Heseltine in time. A history book might do instead. The last window-tax legislation expired only in 1851. A law is therefore already drafted. The Heseltine working party should reconvene at once to see what minor adaptations are needed — double tax for double-glazing? — before the solution is leaked. And the government would have saved itself from the otherwise inevitable going back to the rates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

End of Gulf conflict: the case for ringing the bells

From the Reverend Anthony Maggs

Sir, Next month, it seems, we are to have a victory parade and a service of thanksgiving. That will be followed by the Arms Fair (May 14-16) to be held in Birmingham. So unless we act now we shall be back in the old cycle of arms build-up leading to war. Now is the time for the triumphant allies to set binding limits to the kind of arms traffic we have seen and implicitly supported.

If we can persuade 27 nations to sign UN resolutions to evict an aggressor, we can surely galvanise enough support for a resolution ensuring that future aggressors are prevented from obtaining arms on the scale we have seen in Iraq.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY MAGGS,
Austin Canon,
12 Womersley Road, N8,
March 6.

From the Reverend Lord Wrenbury

Sir, To err is human, but to be continuously wrong is perverse and some might even say obscene. The Bishop of Durham, so pleasant to meet in a private capacity, continues to sow tares in public (report, March 4). One presumes that like everyone else he prayed for the victory of the allied forces and for the safe return of our servicemen. How then can he possibly object to public thanksgiving when that prayer is answered?

Does he seek to rewrite the Scriptures so as to excise the songs of Moses and of Miriam (Exodus 15) and the song of Deborah (Judges 5). Does he consider the Exodus, with the consequent destruction of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea, a matter for repentance? Would he have espoused the cause of the Canaanites over Israel?

Who is triumphant in the pejorative sense about celebrating the victory of good over evil? It is not to ourselves but to God that praise is to be given, and who shall put on a sad face when he grants his merciful deliverance? Let the bishop repent. Let the rest

of us greet our returning heroes with tabrets, with joy and with instruments of music.

Yours faithfully,
WRENBURY,
Oldcote, Dallington,
Nr Heathfield, Sussex,
March 5.

From the Reverend J. R. Lowerson
Sir, The arguments over a national parade and thanksgiving service after the Gulf war are in danger of creating an artificial and harmful polarisation. In the past it was very common to give thanks to God for a victory and to express contrition for the shedding of blood.

This was often done in tangible form, such as when William the Conqueror built Battle Abbey after his success in 1066. There was no sense of hypocrisy in this but rather a recognition of the paradoxes involved. It is unfortunate that so many are assuming that we cannot continue to do this.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. LOWERSON,
9 Bradford Road,
Leaves, East Sussex,
March 5.

From Miss Tamara Stokes
Sir, Has Mr John Gummer (March 6) never attended a Commonwealth Day Observance at Westminster Abbey? If he had, he would surely know how hearteningly and how impressive a joint service can be. Next Monday is Commonwealth Day. Surely the Chapter Office could find him a seat?

Yours faithfully,
TAMARA STOKES,
25 Tufnell Court,
Westminster, SW1,
March 7.

From Prebendary John C. de la T. Davies
Sir, Mr Adrian Fort's letter of March 6 ("General de la Billière's call for the ringing of bells will, I fear, fall upon deaf ears.") is surely out of touch with the real world.

Remembering the servicemen who will not grow old

From Mrs V. Asquith

Sir, I was shocked and deeply disturbed to learn that Fusilier Conrad Cole, one of the nine young British soldiers who were killed by Allied fire in the last few days of the Gulf war, was only 17 years old; and his parents' only child (report, February 28).

Why is a boy of 17 sent to fight in a war? And perhaps also in future, the Forces should discriminate and not send "only" children to war.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIEN ASQUITH,
44 Gilpin Avenue,
East Sheen, SW14,
March 3.

From Mr E. Halton

Sir, What was a boy of 17 doing in the Gulf expeditionary force? In 1939 Leslie Hore-Belisha, then Secretary of State for War, decreed that no one under 19 should go overseas with the BEF and I remember having to leave one of my section behind in Aldershot when we went to France. The same age limit applied in the 1914-18 war.

It was always thought that the Gulf war would be a short one, yet

we find that the initial contingents included boys of 17.

Yours faithfully,
E. HALTON,
Beaumont, Chorleywood Road,
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire,
March 2.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, In Korea, Attlee ordered that no one under the age of 19 years should go into battle.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road, Chiswick, W4,
March 3.

From Mr B. M. Lahee

Sir, Apropos of Susan Elliott's article ("The families that fight together", February 27), when, in the early months of the First World War, my father and all his eight brothers were serving overseas, my grandmother wrote to the War Office (I still have a copy of her letter) asking if one of them could be brought back to this country. So far as I know the choice was left to the authorities. In the event it was my father who was taken out of the trenches and brought back to serve the rest of the war in this country.

Lessons of war and the challenges of a lasting peace

From Mr Colin Lancaster

Sir, Given the sense of disgust at the biblical destruction of Kuwait it is not surprising to hear the cries for punitive reparations against Iraq (e.g., Mr Hart's letter, March 4). These should be resisted.

The Iraqi people do not live in a democracy. They have no say in the political or moral complexion of their leaders. Succeeding generations of Iraqis should not be expected to suffer for Saddam's crimes.

Yours faithfully,
C. LANCASTER,
Milestones, 2 Rupert Road,
Ilkley, West Yorkshire,
March 4.

From Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, If there were, as there should be, a Blinding Oilmen's Act of the obvious department in Whitehall (BO/Ops), it would be working on ways to relate the surplus logistic capacity in Saudi Arabia to the deficit logistic capacity confronting the voluntary agencies in the African famine, just across the Red Sea.

It cost so much to move the trucks and other thin-skinned vehicles to the Gulf that experts are seriously doubting whether it is worth a second bid to bring them back again. Bedford trucks are natural workhorses for relief operations and Riyadh is less than 700 miles from Port Sudan.

I understand from military planners that, while most of the Royal Corps of Transport drivers will want to get home, on past experience 10 per cent, some 400, would probably volunteer for this work if a policy decision was taken. For good measure, REME repair units would accompany them.

The other half of the transport problem, according to the voluntary agencies, is getting the food from Europe to the Red Sea. Here BO/Ops would recommend using some of the shipping heading for the Gulf — past Port Sudan — to collect the rest of the equipment there.

There is going to be a lot of spare capacity. Treasury "full costs" should be waived, as per the rules where matters of life and death are concerned.

port from Washington today ("Army battles flood of surplus supplies").

Yours etc.,
HUGH HANNING (Chairman,
Fontenell Group on Disaster Relief),
18 Montpelier Row, SE3,
March 8.

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, After the performance in the Gulf war by the Challenger I tank ministers are expected to make early moves over the question of whether it should be replaced by Challenger II or by the Abrams M1A1 (report, March 4). The outcome must now be clear.

Our tank factories should now be converted to produce the Apache helicopters or a European equivalent. As the Polish cavalry had their horses shot from under them, now the Iraqi tanks have gone the same way. Let the cavalry take to the skies.

Yours faithfully,
N. R. MACNICOL,
9 Church Lane, Greatham,
Oakham, Rutland.

From Mr J. W. Saunders

Sir, Martin Jacques's list (March 6) of the "political agenda of the nineties" has a depressingly old-fashioned ring. I quote: "social justice, a new collectivism, a new international order, and the problem of an overbearing (sic) American military power". Unless Labour is weaned into objective reality it cannot prosper.

The United States leadership has transformed the whole scene. Its diplomacy at the United Nations and military might on the Gulf battlefield are totally unlike the picture painted by invertebrate anti-Americans. The determination to get troops home, their job done; the sudden peace depriving critics of any charge of overkill; the firm support for the United Nations, these are breathtaking policies of the nineties.

We are in the age of the quiet thinking men: Bush, Gorbachev, Major. Any international order is dependent now on the continued success of the US and its allies.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. SAUNDERS,
17 Benton Road,
Middlesbrough, Cleveland,
March 6.

When General de la Billière spoke on February 28 I had already arranged that our bells should be rung that evening, that the celebration should include the firing of the bells 20 times to salute the general and his forces, and that there should be a large notice in the village centre to say what we would be doing. A crowd of ringers, including, of course, myself, all took part.

"Firing the bells" means causing them all to speak simultaneously, best done an even number of times. It causes an arresting sound, rough, tough, and sonorous; appropriate to thank God for our part in arresting the Iraqi evil.

As part of our future national celebration could we arrange for all our church bells simultaneously to do the same? If, say, the bells of St Paul's took the leading part, with their ringers shown on television for the firing and a little before it, we could have TV sets in all our church towers, and the conductor in St Paul's would be conducting all the bellringers of Britain. Then our people watching and listening on TV would hear their own church bells firing in synchrony with St Paul's on TV. It would be a marvellous act uniting the whole country in glorious thanksgiving to God.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Rectory, Hereford,
March 6.

From Sir John Herbecq

Sir, Mr Adrian Fort makes the common mistake of confusing "the synod chamber" with the spirit of the modern Church of England. A quarter peal was rung on the bells of Holy Trinity, Cuckfield, on Sunday last in thanksgiving for victory over the aggressor, and at the morning service there were no rows of empty pews but a church full of thankful worshippers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HERBECQ,
Maryland, Ledgers Meadow,
Cuckfield, West Sussex,
March 6.

From Sir Hugh Leggatt

Sir, The Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art has recently highlighted the "lamentable statistics" which document the breakdown of our control system. The plain fact is that only relatively cheap works stand any chance of being retained.

In 1989-90 five works were kept at an average cost of under £300,000, but 10 were lost at an average approaching £1.5 million: in other words, the value of those lost was 10 times the value of those retained. The case for a special government grant towards the £8.7 million required by March 17 to save the Badminton Cabinet — that unique and magnificent national treasure — is overwhelming.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGATT,
17 Dugard Street, St James's, SW1,
March 5.

From Mr Raymond Gubbay

Sir, The President of the British Antique Dealers' Association (March 5) is proud of the fact that his association has raised £15,000 so far towards the Badminton Cabinet appeal. I calculate that to work out at about £30 per member, from an association which claims to represent the upper echelons of the antiques trade in this country.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND GUBBAY,
176a High Street,
Barnet, Hertfordshire.

From the Chairman of the Mental Health Act Commission

Sir, In his report on the Prison Disturbances April 1990 (details, February 26), Lord Justice Woolf regards the degrading process of slopping-out as the second most destructive feature of the prison system, after overcrowding. He recommends that all prisoners should be provided with integral sanitation, and that it should be provided not later than February 1996.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr Kenneth Baker, capped this move towards the eradication of a nauseous and uncivilised practice by announcing in Parliament the ending of slopping-out by December 1994.

May one ask the Secretary of State for Health if he would emulate his ministerial colleague by making a similar commitment in relation to the special hospitals? Currently about half the total population of 1,600 patients in Rampton, Broadmoor and Ashworth do not have proper sanitary provision.

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS BLOM-COOPER,
Chairman,
Mental Health Act Commission,
Maid Marian House,
56 Houndsditch, Nottingham.

From Mrs Margaret Wiedemann

Sir, The social, moral and perhaps even political significance of spectacles (March 5) is that they are associated with earnestness. The term "bespectacled" may be used with mock-formality to imply misplaced earnestness, as in the case of Billy Bunter, the bespectacled Owl of the Remove, and his vain hopes of receiving a postal order.

Some years ago I used the word in this discriminatory sense and was accused, I think fairly, of being a "spectaclest".

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET WIEDEMANN,
18 Carnarvon Road, Redland,
Bristol, Avon.

From Mr Gershon Ellenbogen

Sir, When in practice at the criminal Bar, I recall that some of my colleagues, more prone to the peremptory challenge of jurors than I ever saw fit to be, regarded spectacles as indicative of intelligence and respectability, as much to be feared as the wearing of a tie or sober suit, or the carrying of a serious newspaper.

I am etc.,
G. ELLENBOGEN,
9 Montagu Square, W1.

From the editor should carry a

daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 8: Today The Duchess of York visited Falkenberg in Germany to meet the families of Servicemen presently serving in the Gulf.

Her Royal Highness met families of 1st Battalion, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) of which The Duke of York is Colonel-in-Chief. Later The Duchess of York met families of other Regiments.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 8: The Prince Edward, Duke of Edinburgh's Special Projects Group, this evening attended a concert given by Mr Nigel Kennedy for the families of Service personnel serving in the Gulf in Dorchester, Germany.

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OBITUARIES

HARRY CHANDLER

Harry Chandler, holiday tour pioneer, died on February 23 aged 77. He was born on April 20, 1913.

HARRY Chandler began taking people abroad in the 1930s on accompanied holidays, the precursor of the modern package tour. As a result he made his fortune. He went by train with his holiday-makers to the country they were touring, then pedalled by bicycle ahead of them to each place they were to visit to ensure all was well, and they followed by taxi. Chandler remained an innovator, and was chairman of the Tour Operators' Study Group, originators of the bonding scheme, which ensures that virtually every passenger carried out of Britain on package holidays will not lose his money if a company collapses.

Chandler began life as an office boy in the City of London and got the travel bug as a result of his firm being in the business of shipping freight. His first trip abroad was on one of his ships to Hamburg. When war broke out, Chandler, who went to the Grove School in Stratford East and night school, had to abandon the business he began in the 1930s. He served in the Royal Engineers, rising from the ranks to captain, and in military intelligence when the war ended and the reconstruction of West Germany began.

In austerity Britain in 1947, when a break at the seaside was the most the average holiday-maker aspired to, Chandler had a list of his former military colleagues and sent them a leaflet offering a 15-day, 10-guinea trip to Switzerland. The 500 holiday makers a year who went with Chandler post-war have now risen to 30,000, and the secret of his appeal was that his business remained small enough to provide a personal



service. Unlike most travel firms, Chandler never advertised or used a travel agency. Instead he relied on personal recommendation and sent out brochures for his firm, The Travel Club, from his offices in Station Road, Upminster, and waited for the bookings to arrive. The firm, which he ran with his wife Rene, his long-standing business partner, is also small

He was a founder member and, from 1969 to 1979, chairman of the Tour Operators' Study Group, then its life president, and could talk to retail agents in forthright terms others might shun for fear of losing goodwill, and more importantly, money. The study group represents 80 per cent of package holidays originating in the United Kingdom. Bonding emerged from a meeting of founder members in 1969. Chandler was the initiator and first president of the International Federation of Tour Operators, comprising tour company associations throughout Europe which take abroad some 40 million passengers a year.

Extrovert and enthusiastic about all to do with tourism, Chandler had the personality to break down barriers, and the secret of his success was his vision, right from the start, of giving the chance of travel to as many people as possible.

The tourism he encouraged led to his being honoured in Italy, Portugal, Spain and Austria where he was given the freedom of the town of Seefeld, one of his first post-war destinations. Loyalty was one of his most endearing traits. The company still uses the same hotel there because it gives value for money. He kept his 1969 Jensen car (number-plate HC1000), but his lifestyle changed even if he remained the old Harry Chandler at heart. With homes in Essex, Mayfair and the Algarve, much of the year was at one time spent travelling and he and his wife shared had time to use their 40 ft yacht moored at Burnham-on-Crouch. He enjoyed the fruits of his hard work. He said: "Money enables you to buy lobster in a restaurant. But I still resent what it costs."

He is survived by his wife and son, Paul.

HENRY RISHWORTH

Henry Richard Rishworth, CBE, surgeon, died on February 14, aged 100. He was born in the military cantonment of Bangalore, India, on February 8, 1891.

DICK Rishworth, in addition to his skill as a surgeon, was a man of exceptional energy and organising ability. A streak of marked stubbornness enabled him invariably to accomplish what he sought, but his persuasive arguments were laced with endearing charm and humour.

His sense of humour, coupled with an excellent memory, made him an entertaining raconteur and conversationalist. Visitors from many parts of the world enjoyed stimulating discussions, and were kept on their toes by his acuity, which was evident until the end of his life. His entreaties: "Tell me more, tell me more," revealed his zestful curiosity about all subjects, not least about people, and he enjoyed the refreshing candour of children.

His book on the medical services of railways in developing countries was widely used abroad. He was a founder member of The Royal College of General Practitioners, a livemany of The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries, a Freeman of the City of London, and a life member of The Royal Institution. Educated in Bangalore and Rangoon, Rishworth obtained a scholarship from Calcutta university and in 1909 became an indentured pupil in the Indian medical department. During his training he was awarded two gold medals. Throughout the first world war he served in the Dardanelles, East Africa, Egypt and the Persian Gulf, and in 1918

was given a commission in the Indian Medical Service. After a period in Sidi Bishr he was sent on special duty to Constantinople, evacuating Russian refugees and later the British from Ismid on the advance of Kemal Pascha in Asia Minor.

On demobilisation he entered Charing Cross hospital, London, and at the same time was acting divisional surgeon at Scotland Yard. He returned to India in 1923. For his services as district medical officer at Bhusaval, and especially for his work in establishing a small civil hospital, he was appointed OBE in 1925, later advanced to CBE for his public services in Bombay.

After the second world war Rishworth was asked by the Foreign Office to go to Baghdad as director of medical services, Iraq State Railways.

Subsequently, the Nigerian government requested him to report on the medical services of the Nigerian railways. He remained their medical adviser in London into his ninth decade.

Accustomed to a comfortable lifestyle overseas where he enjoyed prestige and honour, Rishworth nevertheless adapted with remarkable but characteristic facility to domesticity in his small London flat where he lived in retirement on his own until he was 96. At the age of 80, following the death of his wife, he enrolled for courses in sculpture, watercolour and oil painting and was prolific in his output.

He married Elizabeth Dawson Moray in 1918. They had two sons, the elder of whom was killed in the RAF in 1941. He is survived by his younger son.

JOHN WRIGHT

John Wright, MBE, puppet master, died on March 4 aged 84. He was born on October 7, 1906.

JOHN Francis Wright, a puppeteer of wide influence, founded the Little Angel Marionette Theatre in 1961 which as well as being a centre of performance has provided a focus of training for puppetry and attracted students internationally.

He was born in South Africa, and while studying at the Central School of Art and Design in London he saw a performance by Podrecca's Piccoli, an Italian marionette variety troupe. This inspired him to take up work with puppet theatre on his return to South Africa. After the war he came to England and set up a workshop and studio theatre in Hampstead Hill Gardens, under the auspices of the Hampstead Artists' Council. In 1953 he relinquished this theatre and set off on an extensive tour with his puppets through Europe and southern Africa.

On his return in 1959 he was convinced that he must obtain a permanent theatre as a base for his work if the artistic possibilities of the marionette were to be fully realised. He found the ruins of a bomb-wrecked temperance hall in Islington, north London, near the once-famous Angel coaching inn, and began to restore it as a puppet theatre to which he gave the name the Little Angel Theatre.

The Little Angel Theatre opened in 1961, and has remained open for regular performances ever since. It seats 100 people, has provided an introduction to theatre for several generations of children, and is a centre for the development of the art of puppet theatre. Productions have ranged from pieces for children, like *The Little Mermaid* from Hans Andersen, to Stravinsky's *The Soldier's Tale*, given its first performance at the Queen Elizabeth Hall. A puppet opera, *Phantom and Banquo* by Haydn was performed at the Barbican in 1989 and Channel 4 broadcast last year two other operas, *Satie's Genevieve de Brabant* and Stravinsky's *Renard* the Fox.

The early productions were given with string marionettes but Wright later developed the use of rod puppets and shadow figures to provide examples of the full range of puppetry. Many students in puppet theatre began their careers at the Little Angel, and Wright was always generous in inviting them to perform their own productions, as he was in inviting foreign puppeteers to appear. The company has toured the United States (1984), China (1986), Malaysia and Japan (1987).

As a wood carver his work was usually marked by a smooth tranquillity that ultimately owed much to the native African tradition, but when required he could produce folk-art robustness or grotesque fantasy. His productions were always beautifully lit and carefully composed, owing much to his personal enthusiasm for ballet. He was greatly helped in his work by his second wife, Lyndie, who is carrying on the work as director of the theatre. She survives him with a son and daughter of their marriage.

CASIMIR LEWY

Casimir Lewy, philosopher, has died aged 71. He was born on February 26, 1919.

CASIMIR Lewy was a philosopher of meticulous scholarship and independence of mind and an exceptionally effective teacher. Having received his early education in Warsaw, he read for the moral sciences tripos at Trinity College, Cambridge, and obtained his BA in 1939. He carried out research in philosophy at Trinity for the next six years, receiving his PhD in 1943, and between 1945 and 1952 was lecturer in philosophy at Liverpool university.

Apart from that period and two interludes as a visiting professor, at the University of Texas at Austin (1967), and Yale University (1969), his academic career was spent in Cambridge. He returned to philosophy in 1952, became Sidgwick lecturer in 1955, a fellow of Trinity in 1959, and reader in 1972. In 1980 he was elected a fellow of the British Academy.

His main contribution was in philosophical logic, and in particular on the concepts of meaning, necessity and logical consequence. His work in

these areas led to his *Meaning and Modality* (1976). This distinguished book is probably appreciated best by those who attended the course of lectures from which it grew, and who thus saw its thought in the making. This course, which was given for many years, became something of a cult among discerning undergraduates.

G. E. Moore was the main influence on him and after his death, Lewy edited for publication his *Commonplace Book 1919-1953* (1962), and his *Lectures on Philosophy* (1966). He also edited two posthumous works of C. G. Broad, his *Leibniz* (1975), and *Kant* (1978).

Lewy's voice (he retained a strong accent from his Polish youth), his gait and manner were highly distinctive; with his humour, his occasional anger, his capacity to distil even the driest point of logic, and the intensity he lent to whatever he did, they made him a memorable figure. He is remembered more keenly still by those who knew and, and benefited from, his patience, benevolence and loyalty. He leaves his widow, Eleanor, and three sons.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr C. Ashley, CBE and Mrs A.M. Keogh. The engagement is announced between Cedric Ashley and Auril Keogh.

Mr J.J. Clarke and Miss C.J. Dodman. The engagement is announced between Jonathan James, son of Mr and Mrs James Bernard Clarke, of Hinderton, Wirral, and Camilla Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Dodman, of Burton, Wirral.

Mr S. Cox and Miss P. Webb. The engagement is announced between Steven, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Cox, of March, Cambridgeshire, and Philippa, only daughter of Mr Arthur Joan Cox-Langton, of South Park, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Dr J.L. Dalloway and Miss R.M. Bursby. The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs A.S. Dalloway, of Godalming, and Renza, younger daughter of Mrs M. Bursby and the late Mr John Bursby, of Barnham.

Mr D.C.E. Fitzgerald and Miss L.M. Hallam. The engagement is announced between Daniel, son of Mr and Mrs Edward Fitzgerald, of Madang, Papua New Guinea, and Lynn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Hallam, of Caterham, Surrey.

Dr S. Williams and Miss J. Carey-Harris. The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. Williams, of Apollonia, Cheshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.C. Harris, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

Mr C.D. Jennings and Miss C.C. Hampson. The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs David Jennings, of Broomshields Home Farm, Satley, Co Durham, and Catherine (Paddy), younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Joe Hampson, of Brompton, North Yorkshire.

Mr A. Sellick and Miss C. McNutt. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mrs Caroline Sellick and the late Mr Christopher Sellick, of Parfitt Farm, Eversley Cross, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, and Carolyn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon McNutt, of "Wharfedale", Little Aulston, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand.

Mr A.S. Underwood and Miss M.J. Gore-Langton. The engagement is announced between Anthony Stephen, second son of Mr and Mrs Donald Underwood, of Centaur Place, Bramley, Surrey, and Mary Jane, daughter of Colonel L.W. Gore-Langton and the late Lady Joan Gore-Langton, of South Park, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Mr S.R. Whalley and Miss S.E. Bane. The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs Frederick S.J. Whalley, of Unbridge Wells, and Sarah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Maurice V. Bane, of Ecton.

Mr J. LaViolette and Mrs E. Stone. The marriage took place at St Albans Church, Westwood, Los Angeles, on February 23, between Mr John LaViolette, of Connecticut, and Mrs Beinda Stone (nee Balfour).

Mr M.N. Kalaji and Miss R.M. El Dasher. The marriage took place at Al Kalaji Residence, Amman, Jordan, on March 8, 1991, between Mr Munzer Kalaji,

2 Today

Home from home:
Lucy Makin and Jonathan Hills

Sing-songs in the bat house

Lucy Makin, an artist living in London, used to go down to Kent to help an elderly friend of the family with her garden; an old-fashioned garden full of roses and columbine, currant bushes and damson trees. The old woman used to rescue chickens from battery farms; they would arrive without feathers or beaks, but after a few months' convalescence in the garden they became like bantam chickens, fat and happy, with their feathers, and even beaks, regrown.

When, a couple of years ago, Ms Makin became engaged to a fellow artist, Jonathan Hills, she was delighted to be given the opportunity to look after the old house, which was becoming too much for its owner to manage. "Jonathan was fed up with London and getting really wistful," she says. "It couldn't have happened at a better time. He adores the place as much as I do. We even spent our honeymoon there."

The 400-year-old hall-style house in Kent is "remote and not at all picturesque", Mrs Hills says. "The area has a rough edge to it, and does not correspond with the London notion of 'country', which is a myth in any case, because it's not gentrified."

The views across the fields to the flint church are bleak, grass grows up the middle of the road, the huge roof, as deep as the house itself, is full of bats. "Which is just what we like about it," she adds.

The Hills have a house in Wandsworth, south London, "formal and turpentine-tree", and a studio in Kensington. Mr Hills is a figurative painter, a book illustrator and a partner in a television special effects business in Soho, The Frame Store. He co-directed *Una Stravaganza dei Medici*, a Channel 4 opera which won the Prix Italia Special prize last year.

Lucy Makin, as she continues to be known professionally, works to commission, specialising in antiqued canvases, "like weathered frescoes", which incorporate her own architectural drawings, old maps and bas relief, and are either for wall hanging or wrapping around pieces of furniture or folding screens.

"Watching someone paint, it appears idyllic and relaxed, but it's not. It's very hard work," Mrs Hills says. "We hate London; it's like a massive car park. It's so depressing and it's difficult to feel inspired there."

"Kent is where we make most of our preliminary studies - and full paintings, too, if we have time enough. Otherwise we take them back to London to finish them off."

Mr Hills says: "You need to get away from the distractions, from the place where you pay the bills and do the deals in order to paint. I like the scale of the landscape, the feel of the village - cosy under vast skies, and the fact that the pub is only 150 yards from the house."

In winter they light the big inglenook fire in the hall and make comforting food, such as dumplings and steamed puddings. "In the evening, if friends are staying, we have lovely sing-songs round the piano; old sentimental things like 'Early One Morning' and 'Danny Boy'. Our friends would be much too shy to do something like that in London."

Mrs Hills has perfect pitch and an equal facility with the piano, cello and guitar.

In summer they take their easels into the garden, still bursting with aquilegia and roses, and for three weeks "fluorescent pink poppies". He mows and she weeds. Their friends get a crash course on the joy of horticulture. "I like seeing crusty, clever

people doing a bit of manual labour and enjoying it."

There are two large sitting rooms, three bedrooms and a tiny kitchen where Mrs Hills, with justifiable pride, cooks for 12 on two Baby Bellings. The floorboards are all old oak, "so there's

no anxiety about getting mud on the carpet". The Biedermeier sofa is covered in ancient fabric "which is falling apart, so there's no worry about that either". Heavy old curtains in red and gold damask hang on poles in all the rooms.

"We have tried to keep the house as it was," Mrs Hills says. "We use the same feather beds that have been here for the past hundred years."

The beds also find favour with Jezzle, their West Highland terrier. "She will spend an entire weekend beside the wainscoting waiting for it to come out," Mrs Hills says.



Lucy Makin, Jonathan Hills, Jezzle, and the house that "creaks like a boat"

'I like seeing crusty, clever people doing a bit of manual labour and enjoying it'

marks still clearly visible on the beams. "The house creaks and groans at night like an old boat on the water," Mrs Hills says.

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Jezzle understands a thing or two about the logistics of a home from home: "When we're getting ready to leave she rushes off to bury her bone from lunch in the garden," Mrs Hills says. "The first thing she does when we come back is to dig it up. She knows she's coming back."

ELUNED PRICE

Farmer's diary: Paul Heiney

Mourning after the joy before

Some unsuspected scent in the air, or warmth in the wind, must have set an alarm bell ringing this week and galvanised me into a frenzy of farming activity.

In the spring, a farmer's fancy turns to thoughts of grass. To most town dwellers, grass has little romance about it, being merely a patch of annoying stuff which you have to mow. To farmers, with livestock, however, a field of growing grass spells freedom, for when the grass is growing, thick and fast, stock that has been confined all winter can be liberated to feast upon it and get fat. The season of buckets and bale carting will be over, the months of treading through the mire of manure will be done, and the farmer will feel his holiday has begun.

The stock quite like it, too. So, with the warmth of the sun on my back for the first time this year, I harnessed Star and Blue, my Suffolk Poodles, and went to harrow the meadows. Harrows are the farming equivalent of the garden rake: they are spiky, heavy, and as the carthorses drag them over the sward they rip out the dead growth of the previous season so that light and moisture can get down to the roots.

To transport the harrows up the lane without putting the horses into cart harness, I have built a sledge: an old door fixed on two log runners. Onlookers wondered aloud whether I now regarded the wheel as too new-fangled. I ignored them and got on with the job.

When harrows break the blades of grass a heavy scent rises, more intoxicating than the nose of a vintage wine. Tractor drivers would miss it, being enclosed in a cab and in front of the action, but as I plod behind my horses I am exposed to the full boozy waft of it.

I have learnt in my short farming career, however, that it never pays to get drunk on success. Farms have ways of sobering their masters. When I returned to the stockyard with the horses, out of the corner of my eye I glimpsed a ewe and knew she was not long for this world. Shepherds say that "sheep have only one ambition in life, and that is to die", and here was the proof. This poor animal, heavy in lamb, was swooning on her feet, eyes glazed and staring, wait-

countryside, no danger of rotting corpses being buried near streams which provide drinking water; it also meant that valuable animals which could provide meat for humans were not being killed merely to feed dogs. The method was cheap, clean and relatively dignified. But no longer. I made a few calls and discovered that the dead hand of Brussels has pole-axed the animal disposal business. New rules, some unnecessarily tough, require hygiene standards far higher than most hunt kennels can afford or need; the same rules which are forcing small, and arguably more humane local abattoirs to disappear. However, where there's livestock there will be dead stock, and the disposal of "fallen" animals is becoming a big problem.

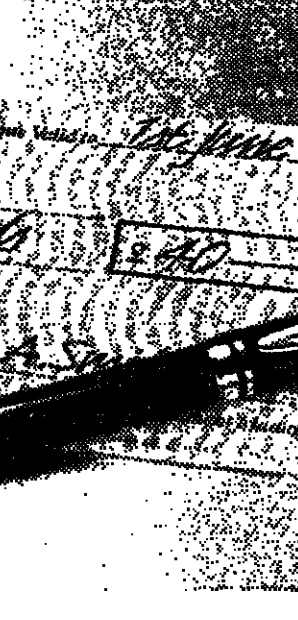
Dead stock were often processed for bone-meal and factories collected them, but fears about bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) have brought that to an end. Hides and fleeces used to have some value, but not now because of cheap imports.

The problem is getting desperate. There are reports of dead sheep and cows being dumped by Scottish roadways, thus shifting the disposal problem from the farmer to the council. What can the hill farmers do? They often farm on soils only inches deep over rock. They cannot afford to have the carcasses carted away.

One dead ewe is no problem for us. I dug a grave in a disused corner of the farm, harnessed a horse and loaded the sheep on to my sledge. In a sombre procession the three of us made our way across the fields. The joy of a morning on the meadows was gone; one harrowing experience had made way for another.

ing for death. There was no point in calling the vet. I offered her feed but she showed no interest, and when she lay down it was clear she would never get up. So I was left with a corpse.

I remembered a discreet advertisement that used to appear in our local newspaper: "All classes of fallen stock removed." The ad was placed by the local hunt, which took away dead animals, such as my ewe, butchered them, cooked them and fed them to the hounds. You may find this distasteful, but as a method of disposal it had a lot going for it. There was no risk of infected animals littering the



Tickers let the train take the eye-strain

I have already achieved the ambition of a lifetime this year. I saw avocets from a train window. I was travelling from Penzance to Exeter, and this run offers some of the best opportunities in Britain for the esoteric and beautiful pursuit of train-birding.

There are about 20 miles of sea, turning into the Exe estuary, and there are always plenty of birds about, particularly in winter. The best way to watch the Exe is to remain motionless over a telescope for hours at a time. Train-birding, done with the naked eye at 50mph or so, is a serious test of observation skills. Your chances of identifying anything smaller than a blackbird are minimal. Birds with bold or, better, boldly contrasting plumage are easiest: oystercatcher, greater black-backed gull.

Mainly, you are down to jizz - the art of identifying a bird while seeing it badly. When your viewing time is reduced to a few nanoseconds, you have no time for analysis. A shape, a vague idea of pattern, and the bird is gone.

I have seen avocets on the Exe before, but only through a telescope while on foot. From the train, I saw a tight raft of 50 white shapes, floating on the surface, all taking to the air in sudden alarm; the calligraphic black pattern on their white backs as familiar to me as the coat of the cat that sits on my desk, for I spent much of last spring and summer in the company of avocets.



Now we see it, now we don't: fleeting glimpse of a hen harrier

of the pleasures of being alive: an eye and an ear ever open to birds enhances all of life, not just the days you go on safari.

Part of this is serious, not because my observations are of any use to science, but because awareness of wildlife seems to me an essential part of the way a sane person faces life. Seriousness does not rule out laughter, however, let alone joy.

Twitchees are called the train-spotters of the birding world; well, train-birding takes that nonsense a stage further. One of the pleasures is that a train-tick can never be verified. A friend of mine claims a purple heron overflying a train between Sandy in Bedfordshire and King's Cross, but he knows he can never be 100 per cent certain.

Al, but I'm 99 per cent certain of this one. I was travelling to Hereford races at the time, on the line from Newport, and I saw something that has, I fear, even replaced the avocet as top train-tick. I saw it for less than half a second, but am morally certain of it: a vast, reddish-brown shape on ragged wings starting into the air beside the track, not ten yards from the train. A bird of prey, obviously. It had

the jizz of a harrier, and I have seen harriers all year at the Minsmere reserve in Suffolk. I saw, without any doubt, a white ring around the base of the tail: that gives you the hen harrier.

The white ring would not be enough to convince, let alone interest, the rarities committee, and, in theory, it could have been a still rarer bird: a rough-legged buzzard. But we train-tickers make our own rules, and I am happy with my hen harrier. I don't get a winner like that every time I go racing.

Train-birding is silly. It is also a deeply moral business, for birds are there to enjoy as well as to study and to save. But I don't think you can count a train-tick if you have pulled the communication cord.

SIMON BARNES
What's about: Birders - listen for woodpeckers: distinguish lesser-spotted from greater-spotted by quieter, more rapid and sustained drumming. Green woodpecker does not drum, but very audible laughing ("yaffling") call. Twitchees - American wigeon in County Cork, snow goose and whistling swan in County Wexford. Details from Birdline 0898 700222.

Country events

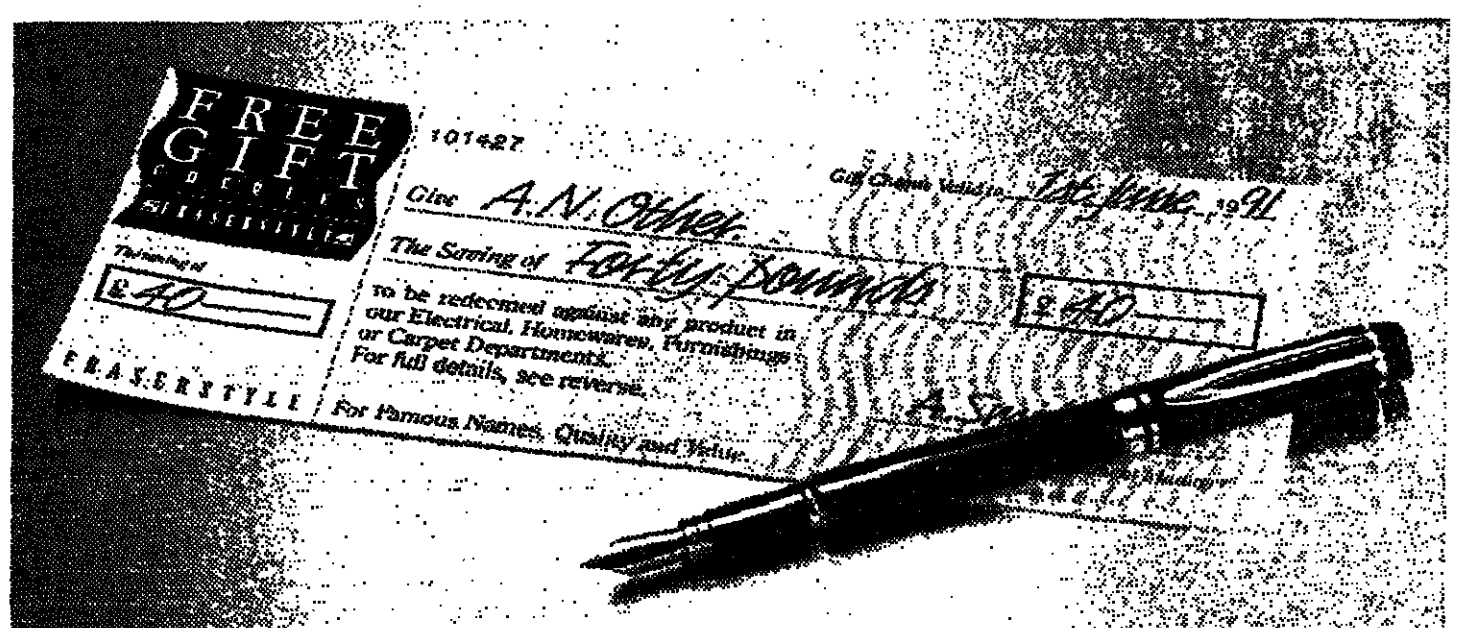
THIS WEEKEND

- Threatened species week: Gallery display with information on birds, mammals, reptiles and insects threatened with extinction. Craft activities for children.
- Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Arundle, West Sussex (0903 883355). Daily, 9.30am-5.30pm, last entry 4pm; £3, child £1.50.
- Canal capers: Craftsmen demonstrate the art of painting canal boats.
- Tunnel End Canal and Countryside Centre, Waters Road, Mersden, near Huddersfield. Tomorrow, 1-5pm; free.
- Dolls and miniatures fair: stands with collectors' dolls and houses.
- Dunham Massey, Altrincham, Cheshire. Today, tomorrow, 10am-4.30pm; free.
- Walks: Today, Witton Gilbert and the

- Lanchester Valley Railway - a five-mile walk. Meet at car park near Winton Gilbert church, Co. Durham, ref GR25456, 2pm. Tomorrow, Kingsdown roundabout - a ten-mile hard walk. Meet at Wood Edge car park, Scammonden Dam, near Huddersfield, 10am.
- NEXT WEEK
- National Trust concert: Royal Exchange musicians; Beethoven, Dvorak and Mozart.
- Dunham Massey, Altrincham, Cheshire. Fri, 8.15pm; £9 (bookable, 061-941 1025).
- Beautiful homes and gardens exhibition: Displays at the 18th century orangery include garden furniture, landscape architecture, interior design, furniture, painting and ceramics.
- Margam Park, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan (0639 881635). Fri-Sun, 10.30am-6pm; £2, accompanied child under 16 free.

JUDY FROSHAUG

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Thatcher warns US on Europe

FROM PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

MARGARET Thatcher yesterday broke her silence on the European issues which helped end her premiership, attacking the utopian aspirations of those who wanted a European superstate. In an outspoken address to American conservative groups, she said a struggle was underway for Europe's future and it was in the American interest that her view prevail over that of her critics.

She said that if Europe had had a united foreign and defence policy last autumn, America would have been left to "stand alone" after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. "Compromise would almost certainly have left Europe on the

sidelines", she said. In a speech which triumphantly re-emphasised the virtues of the decade in which she shared the centre stage with Ronald Reagan, she said: "The United States should continue to play that dominant role in Nato to which we have become accustomed". She praised the wartime leadership of George Bush as "of the highest order" but gave a warning of Washington's "exaggerated hopes" about the European Community.

She said that protectionist pressure from Brussels would weaken the military ties across the Atlantic.

Attacking the Soviet Union's failure to fulfil its treaty commitments to cut conventional forces in Europe, Mrs Thatcher said that the new Soviet uncertainty ought to be a warning to Europe that "international dangers can rarely be predicted". Mr Gorbachev still deserved support but "Nato must not be discarded".

She suggested that it was now time to consider whether the plans to reduce spending on defence should be revised. She criticised the German refusal to send troops to the Gulf, saying: "A full commitment to the defence of international freedom and stability requires risking life as well as treasure". She also mocked the French notion that a new Europe could be reconstructed from a philosophical idea rather than from the hard lessons of history.

She said some of the aspirations of a European superstate were noble but others were cynical and naive. Political institutions could not be imposed if they were to endure. "A community lacking a common language can have no public opinion to which the bureaucrats are accountable".

Mrs Thatcher reinforced the private fears of senior administration officials that a European superstate would almost certainly develop interests and attitudes at variance with those of America.

Kremlin's 'shadow masters'

Continued from page 1

President Bush has conspicuously appealed not to Mr Gorbachev, but to the "Soviet leadership" or the "Soviet government" to return to a reformist path.

Mr Shevardnadze, who is setting up a Western-style foreign policy think-tank in Moscow, believed that for Mr Gorbachev to resign now would be "the worst option", and appeared to denounce Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, who recently demanded just that. From a Soviet point of view, the most striking thing about Mr Shevardnadze's remarks was that he is still giving Mr Gorbachev the benefit of any doubt rather than assume that he bears much of the responsibility for the recent hardline shift in policy.

While many reformers would agree that there are alternative centres of power, most say Mr Gorbachev must be held accountable for failure to bring these forces to heel.



Herald of spring: the annual show of crocuses at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, are now reaching their peak. They have flowered from 1.6 million corms planted in 1987

Social services chief resigns

By JILL SHERMAN
SOCIAL SERVICES
CORRESPONDENT

THE director of Rochdale social services resigned last night after criticism by a judge of his department's handling of alleged child abuse cases. Gordon Littlemore said that he was leaving with regret.

Mr Justice Douglas Brown said that the children's stories were fantasy and he allowed ten of them to go home. The judge said that social workers had not heeded government guidelines laid down after the Cleveland affair and criticised officials for not keeping proper records of interviews. He also said that leading questions had been asked encouraging children to exaggerate and fabricate stories.

Following a three month hearing in camera at the High

Court in Manchester, the judge ruled in public that none of the 17 Rochdale children taking from their homes had suffered ritual abuse.

The local authority had contended that the children's talk of sexual abuse and the killings of babies and animals was not fantasy but could have been drug induced. The judge said, however, that there was no evidence that the families had used drugs nor that babies were missing or had been found dead or mutilated.

John Pierce, Rochdale council chief executive, who received the resignation with deep sorrow, said that the authority would implement Mr Justice Douglas Brown's recommendations for improving procedures. He said that Mr Littlemore's decision was his own and was an example of his willingness to accept the

weight of the responsibility that fell upon him.

Mr Littlemore, who has worked at Rochdale since 1974, said that the social workers in the cases acted in good faith and what they believed was in the best interests of the children. "Within the social services department we have highly motivated and dedicated workers who I am sure will continue to provide excellent care and support for children, families and other vulnerable people in the borough." None of the staff are being disciplined by the council.

Mr Pierce said that the council would not try to reopen the cases. "Nor are we here to put on a brave face or to claim that we did nothing wrong. We accept what the judge has said. That means accepting that we made mis-

takes and that there are lessons we and every other social services department must learn. But to imagine that this is a simple matter of winners and losers is to forget the appallingly difficult job we, as a society, ask our social workers to do."

Mr Pierce said action had already been taken, including the appointment of a child protection manager. Three more senior officers would be appointed to organise and record case conferences. Interviews would be videotaped and any inaccuracies in minutes of case conferences would be rectified immediately. The social workers involved were not handling abuse cases. Richard Farnell, council leader, said: "Nothing the judge said was critical of the professionalism of individual members of staff."

Farewell to holidays with Club 18-30

Continued from page 1

had been nearly 150 tourist incidents dealt with by the driver. Excess was, it seemed, built into the Club 18-30 experience because of the company's policy of paying their reps only half their salaries up-front. The rest was made up from commission on the tickets he sold for the parties he had organised.

The rep had to make sure they were good parties. So we had competitions to drink as much sangria as possible, competitions to dive for bottles of Asti Spumante and endurance games on the beach involving punts of beer. There were organised games of strip the girls and strip the rep, and unorganised games of strip in your hotel room.

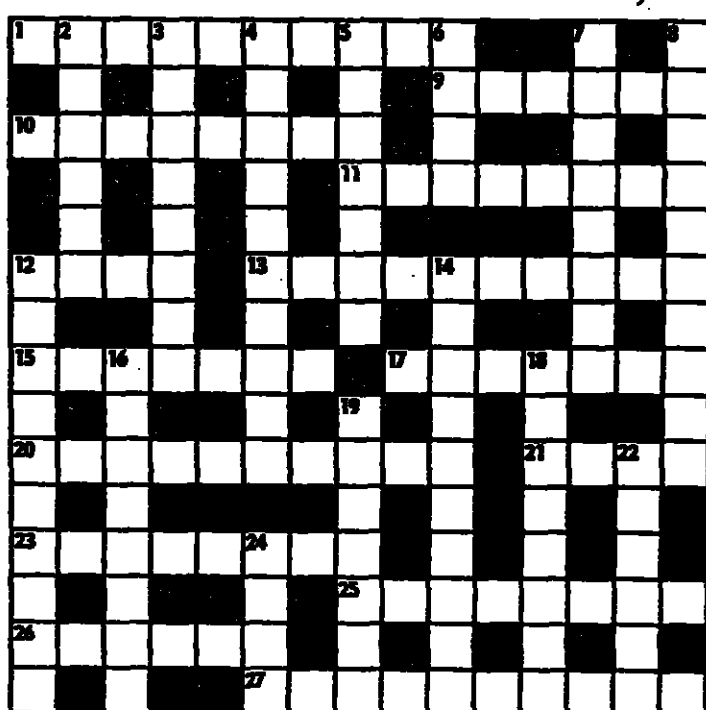
The San Antonio police were kept busy. By the end of June 1987, when I went, there

had been nearly 150 tourist incidents dealt with by the driver. Excess was, it seemed, built into the Club 18-30 experience because of the company's policy of paying their reps only half their salaries up-front. The rest was made up from commission on the tickets he sold for the parties he had organised.

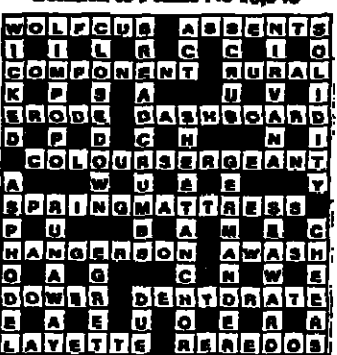
In July every year, Spain's specially trained riot police are drafted into San Antonio to cope with gangs of beer-soaked Britons. The week before I arrived a Club 18-30 girl had died after walking in front of a coach on her way back from a bar. San Antonio has 470 bars.

Club 18-30's defence was always that, as the biggest youth holiday company in the world, it was always going to get into the headlines. It also said, rightly, that its reputation for offering sex holidays was greatly exaggerated. This was true. There was too much drink to do it.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,549



- ACROSS**
- 1 Removes cover and prepares to receive deliveries (5,5).
 - 9 Showing arrogance in high position, with contemptuous expression (6).
 - 10 Writer creating leading characters in new serial (8).
 - 11 Consideration for others - a Liberal platitude (8).
 - 12 TNT is in these detonators (4).
 - 13 Rich Milanese noble goes to America (10).
 - 14 Disorder in a Mediterranean port (7).
 - 15 Shoemaker's work on side of Wellington (7).
 - 16 Mac West's biography found in this (4,6).
 - 21 Name Lawrence acquired as author (4).
 - 23 Action halted as cold wind engulfs one (8).
 - 25 Not a well-earned degree (8).
 - 26 Graduation from new university with a new church (6).
 - 27 Go to work on the railway (4,6).

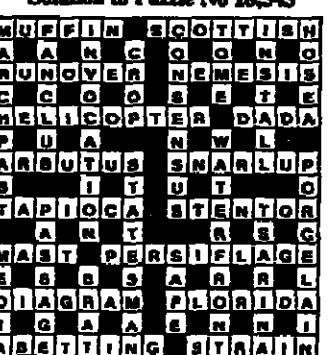


PARKER DUOFOLD
A prize of a superb Parker Duofold International Fountain Pen, with an 18 carat gold nib and fully guaranteed for the lifetime of the original owner will be given for the first five correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, PO Box 486, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

Name/Address:

- DOWN**
- 2 A maiden - and a possible name for her? (6).
 - 3 Explanation for mistaking of six guests (8).
 - 4 Enormous sort of car for a Chinese native (5,5).
 - 5 Dances girl mostly supportive of Jack's rebellious son (7).
 - 6 Pipeline put under water, we hear (4).
 - 7 Roman force I hit hard, as sacker of Rome (8).
 - 8 Torture for diminutive general's men (10).
 - 12 FFI gap in bouquet, say (10).
 - 14 Fly over land that's constantly burning (5,5).
 - 16 Basic equestrian ability achieved by vast majority (4,4).
 - 18 Libertine chaps, to begin with, like a heavenly body (8).
 - 19 Frolic in "Bliss Spot" (7).
 - 22 Engaged in sailing manoeuvre in storm (6).
 - 24 The same endless newspapers turned up (4).

Concise Crossword, page 22



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Name/Address:

By Philip Howard

DOZYWOCE

a. Asleep on sandy dunes

b. A penny cart

c. Lying support

HAIR

a. A hairy bear

b. A cobbler's nail

c. To save or preserve

BEREMOUSE

a. A bat

b. The rearguard

c. To remove again

LANDSCAPE

a. A cry

b. Bearing arms

c. St Andrew's cross

Answers on page 13

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0898 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London 701

East of London 702

West of London 703

Devon & Cornwall 704

Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset 705

Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset 706

Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset 707

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Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset 745

Early rain over northern Scotland, clearing gradually

Much of central and southern Scotland, Northern Ireland and western England and Wales will be cloudy with rain, changing to showers later. More broken cloud elsewhere with sunshine and showers. Mild everywhere. Outlook: showers and sunny spells; more rain later.

MIDDAY: Rain, cloud, fog, sun, sleet, shower, hail, drizzle, mist									
	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	
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Aleutians	17	63	c	Madrid	15	59			
Alto	19	66	c	Medford	15	59			
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Alto	19	66	c	Miami	20	68			
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BUSINESS

SATURDAY MARCH 9 1991

Business Editor
John Bell

MONEY

Oil 'may plunge to \$12'

WORLD crude oil prices could plunge to \$12 a barrel from their present levels of about \$20, according to Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the former Saudi Arabian oil minister.

Prices depended on how quickly Iraq's production was resumed and on how soon Kuwait's damaged oilfields could be repaired, he said.

The sheikh was speaking before Monday's meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva. Page 24

Prize fighter



Sir Christopher Hogg, who turned the ailing Courtlands group into one of the success stories of the decade, has collected surprisingly few enemies in a lifetime of glittering prizes. But as he admitted to Gillian Bowditch, the army showed up some of the flaws in his leadership skills. Page 25

US jobless up

Unemployment in America rose to its highest level in four years last month, reaching 6.5 per cent of the workforce, up from 6.2 per cent. Page 24

Shares stall

A late bout of profit taking ended a further attempt to breach the stock market's all-time high. The FT-SE 100 index finally closed 17.3 up at 2,455.0. Page 26

Tax scrutiny

The black economy is coming under increasing scrutiny by the Inland Revenue, which has stepped up its efforts to recover unpaid tax. Page 29

Cash stash

Putting away extra money against retirement is an excellent idea, but not necessarily in the form of additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) paid into company pension schemes. Page 30

Your letters



A reader who cut up a Barclaycard and demanded the return of the £8 annual charge is bemused to discover the amount has been returned in the form of a credit balance on the now unusable card. Page 32

Sex quiz

Life assurance applicants may soon have to answer questions about their sexual behaviour, whatever their sexual orientation, after a rise in Aids among heterosexuals. Page 31

Minor cards

Lloyds Bank has joined the move by the clearing banks to supply cheque guarantee cards to 16 year olds, giving minors the means to run up a potential £1,500 debt that is not legally recoverable. Page 33

Credit cards offer last-ditch hope to stranded travellers

By SARA MCCONNELL

SCHEDULED Air Europe travellers stranded when the airline went into administration yesterday should be able to get their money back if they bought their ticket direct from the airline with a credit card.

But the position is less clear cut for travellers who bought their ticket through a travel agent. Under the Consumer Credit Act, cardholders can claim on their card for goods or services worth between £100 and £10,000 that the retailer or merchant failed to provide. Passengers who booked their flights directly with Air Europe and whose flights were cancelled should have no trouble establishing that Air Europe had not fulfilled its contract. However, banks

admit that buying a ticket through a travel agent on an airline that subsequently suspends flights is a grey area under the Consumer Credit Act because technically the cardholder's contract is with the travel agent, not the airline. Banks interpret the act differently and some may not pay out.

Barclaycard said it would be making no difference between claims from cardholders who bought direct and those who bought through a travel agent. A spokeswoman said: "If a flight wasn't provided this morning and cardholders should have flown but haven't, they should claim if they bought the ticket with a Barclaycard. We will make no difference between direct tickets and those bought through a travel agent. They should write to the address at the top of the statement." Lloyds, National

Westminster and Midland, which operate Access cards, confirmed that holders who had booked direct would be covered.

Midland said there would be no difference between cardholders who had bought through a travel agent and those who had bought direct, and suggested people started putting claims through.

A Lloyds spokeswoman said: "If a cardholder has booked direct, customers should be entitled to a refund under section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act. But if customers bought through a travel agent, the contract would technically be between the customer and the travel agent. We would look at cases on their merits." She added: "Claiming on a card should be the last resort. If Air Europe does go into receivership, which it has not yet done,

people should first approach the receivers. Like all insurance we ask people to check if they are covered elsewhere."

NatWest said people who bought through travel agents should approach them first. "The customer would need to satisfy the bank that the good or service was not provided because the contract is between the cardholder and the agent," it said.

If travel agents are members of the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta), their customers should be covered by an Abta bond, an indemnity policy that would pay out if travellers claimed against a member. Abta said that most travel insurance policies would not cover the collapse of a scheduled airline.

airline, they will have to rebook on another airline, pay again and claim back if the airline continues running," said an Abta spokesman. "As far as we know the only insurance policy which will pay out if a scheduled airline goes bust is the Travelguard Gold policy from Accident & General, our accredited travel insurer." He said travellers may be covered if they bought their ticket with a credit card.

About 25,000 people are away on package tours with ILG, Air Europe's parent company, with a further several hundred thousand booked to travel in the next few weeks. These tours are still running and include Intasun, Global and Club 18-30 holidays. These people on charter flights are protected by an Abta bond of £60 million.

Carlton may head TV-am franchise bid

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

CARLTON Communications is believed to have linked with Independent Television News, The Daily Telegraph and NBC, the American television network, to bid for TV-am's national breakfast television franchise.

Carlton, headed by Michael Green, is thought to have set its sights on a bid for the Thames Television franchise while putting in a "second-choice" bid for TVS Entertainment. Carlton would be restricted to a 20 per cent stake in the TV-am franchise under government ownership restrictions if it succeeded with a bid for either Thames or TVS.

Under non-European Community and cross-media ownership rules, The Daily Telegraph and NBC would also be restricted to 20 per cent each. It is not clear whether ITN plans to take an equity stake in the venture. Given the high costs of moving to a new building and covering the Gulf war, it may simply be contracted to supply the news for the breakfast franchise.

The consortium would have to find other investors to bid for the TV-am licence, unless Carlton drops plans to bid for a Channel 3 franchise.

Bob Phillips, chief executive of ITN and former managing director of Carlton, said yesterday he could not comment until next week. Before taking over at ITN, Mr Phillips was in charge of developing Carlton's Channel 3 bid plans.

A Carlton spokesman would not comment on any plans to target TV-am, adding that the company would not

confirm any deals until the May 15 application deadline. The Daily Telegraph will make an announcement about its bid plans in ten days.

TV-am is regarded as one of the most vulnerable ITV incumbents, given its immense profitability. Some believe that newcomers would also find it easier to pass the so-called "quality threshold" with a bid for TV-am rather than a larger ITV company.

One prominent broadcaster and media consultant not linked to the consortium said: "ITN, Carlton, the Telegraph and NBC could walk all over TV-am in terms of quality. It is also far easier for the ITC [Independent Television Commission] to allow the breakfast franchise to change hands. There is no contribution to the ITV network to worry about."

The Really Useful Group, which said last year that it was interested in the TV-am franchise, announced last week



Green: 'four-way link up'

that it would not bid for any ITV company.

MAI Broadcasting, the consortium put together by Michael Palin, the actor, and Roger Laughton, former BBC co-productions director, would not rule out a bid for TV-am.

MAI, however, is thought likely to bid for TVS.

HALE & Pace, the comedy duo, have been "golden handcuffed" to London Weekend Television, the producer of their last three television series.

LWT has secured the loyalty of many of its top presenters and stars, including Melvyn Bragg, Cilla Black and Brian Walden, with contracts running until 1995 to ensure it passes the "quality threshold" in the Channel 3 licence tender.

Gareth Hale and Norman Pace yesterday signed a three-year exclusive contract worth £500,000.

The "golden handcuffs" worth millions of pounds in total, are to keep leading names from being poached by rival bidders before and after LWT's bid to renew its franchise.

Melvyn Bragg was one of 44 LWT executives and managers locked into the group a year ago with the introduction of a bonus and share incentive scheme. The scheme would leave the executives with 14.7 per cent of the company if performance targets are met by 1993.

Providing LWT wins its franchise, the scheme is certain to make millions of Mr Bragg, Greg Dyke, LWT's chief executive, and Christopher Bland, the chairman, among others.

Power shares ballot likely

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT advisers to the flotation of the electricity generating companies meet this morning to discuss scaling down allocations to the 1.93 million investors who applied for shares.

A limited ballot is likely to be adopted for those who failed to pre-register with the share information office. The retail offer was five times subscribed, with £3.13 billion chasing the shares on offer.

Japanese institutions were expected to have bid aggressively in the "back end" tender offer, under which 16 per cent of shares conditionally placed were re-offered to institutions pre-

pared to pay the highest price. Japanese groups may emerge as owners of more than 20 per cent of the issue. Their enthusiasm is expected to help push the shares to a premium when trading starts at 2.30pm on Tuesday.

Yesterday, 100p part-paid PowerGen shares were quoted at 126p, and National Power shares at 119p when IG Index, the financial bookmaker, closed its grey market book, ahead of the tender bids.

Extra shares, provisionally allocated to institutions, have now been earmarked for retail investors under the clawback procedure. Even so, the retail offer remains three times sub-

scribed. Investors who pre-registered for shares are likely to be favoured in the allocation arrangements over last-minute applicants who may simply be seeking to snag the issue and sell early for a quick profit.

Private investors who registered and applied for the minimum package of 300 shares in the two companies are likely to receive all the shares they sought.

Early indications were that even those who applied for up to 2,000 shares may escape any scaling down. However, applicants for larger volumes could face a sharp scaling back, or a ballot.

Battle for Grattan intensifies

Sears tops £151m German offer

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

TWO new bids for Grattan, the mail order arm of Next, came in rapid succession yesterday as the auction for the business became more intense. Otto-Versand, the German mail order group, offered £151 million for Grattan early in the morning but that was soon exceeded by Sears with a £155 million figure.

Next has strongly recommended the Otto offer but the recommendation came before Sears had offered £4 million more. However, David Jones, chief executive of Next, made it clear he had a better relationship with Otto than with Sears. In a circular to shareholders Next says the Otto offer is more attractive in qualitative terms.

"The board believes that the commercial relationship between Next and Otto-Versand will have important continuing benefits for Next, which Sears, as a direct competitor of Next, would be unlikely to

provide over the long term. The board also considers that the position of the staff of Grattan will be more secure in the event that Otto-Versand acquires Grattan," the document says.

If there are no further bids for Grattan, and an increased offer from Otto to match or exceed the Sears offer cannot be ruled out, shareholders will have to choose between the two offers. There is an extraordinary general meeting on Wednesday to approve the Otto offer and proxy votes have to be in by noon on Monday.

Geoffrey Maitland Smith, chairman of Sears, which owns Freemans, the mail order company, said he would be writing again to Next shareholders with news of Sears' increased offer.

"Our offer is worth £4 million more to Next than Otto's and Next has told its shareholders about the difficult financial position it is in and the estimated level of losses. We are strongly urging Next

shareholders to vote against the Otto resolution on March 13.

"The £155 million offer from Sears lapses if the resolution to approve Otto's offer is voted through but our original £150 million offer stays open until March 28," he said.

Next says in its circular that the Otto offer is conditional on clearance by the European Commission. If this condition is not met before March 26 the conditional agreement from Otto will be rescinded, which would allow Next to accept the £150 million offer from Sears.

Sears has been in touch with Next's institutional shareholders, many of whom also hold Sears' shares. Excluding Otto, the top 30 per cent of Next's shareholders are believed to have roughly four times as much invested in Sears as they have in Next.

They may be keen to see Grattan fall to Sears to strengthen Sears' position in the mail order market.



Not taken for a ride: a member of Air Europe's ground staff hands back an air ticket to a would-be traveller

Lenders send ILG into collapse

By ANGELA MACKAY

INTERNATIONAL Leisure Group, Britain's second biggest travel company, was forced into administration after a syndicate of lenders led by Citibank called in the receiver to two of the company's aircraft leasing subsidiaries.

The move was precipitated by ILG's failure to raise about \$45 million needed to fund the group until the end of May, when summer holiday income would boost cash inflow.

Lloyds, the company's main bank, had offered to lend a further £25 million as long as ILG, headed by Harry Goodman, could find a similar amount. When the company failed to find the new cash late on Thursday, Citibank, which leads a syndicate of 14 banks, called in Ernst & Young as administrative receiver to two of ILG's subsidiaries, AE Finance and AE Norsk.

ILG called in KPMG Peat Marwick McIntock, which was appointed yesterday by the High Court to five ILG companies.

The Citibank syndicate leases ten aircraft, worth about £200 million, to Air Europe, ILG's airline subsidiary. Air Europe flights were suspended yesterday.

ILG's dilemma occurred despite a £40 million cash injection last week from Werner Rey, the Swiss financier who in turn took a 49 per cent stake in the company. Mr Rey's parent company, Omni Holdings, called in a receiver on Wednesday, adding to the dwindling confidence in ILG's ability to survive in the long

term. Tim Hayward, of Peat Marwick, said ILG had gross liabilities of £480 million at the end of October last year, but he had not had time to estimate current debt.

Mr Hayward added that ILG had lost £56 million in the past three months and that the £40 million invested by Omni had been spent "almost immediately" after it arrived in the United Kingdom.

Mr Hayward said there had been several enquiries about buying Air Europe and Intasun, ILG's main subsid-

aries. He added that Intasun was a profitable company.

Dan Air, Air Europe's main rival, had approached ILG to buy Air Europe, but talks broke down. Yesterday, shares in Davies and Newman, Dan Air's owner rose 40p to 155p after news of ILG's collapse.

Executives at Pan Am failed to gain any deadline extension on a multi-million loan due to be repaid by midnight New York time last night. Failure to pay could ground the airline and force it into liquidation (Philip

Robinson writes from New York). Talks for an extension to the deadline started on Thursday, but sources said yesterday that none had been granted.

Pan Am is due to repay up to \$100 million to Bankers Trust and \$50 million to United Airlines. This was to have come from the \$290 million earned from the sale of Pan Am's London routes and its operations at Heathrow to United Airlines. British permission for which has not been granted.

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'Efficient' Nestlé cleared

THE monopolies commission yesterday cleared Nestlé of abusing its dominance of the instant coffee market (see page 24). A nine-month study, published by Peter Lilley, the trade secretary, concluded that Nestlé's high profitability reflected its greater efficiency and success at meeting consumer tastes.

The enquiry found that competition to supply the £580 million of instant coffee bought by Britons during 1989 was effective. There was a wide degree of choice, with more than 200 brands on offer.

Stirring up competition, page 28

THE POUND
US dollar 1.8735 (-0.0135)
German mark 2.9212 (+0.0009)
Exchange index 93.6 (-0.1)

STOCK MARKET
FT 30 Share 1958.7 (+8.1)
FT-SE 100 2455.0 (+17.3)
New York Dow Jones 2982.92 (+19.55)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 26607.52 (+209.56)

MAJOR CHANGES
RISERS:
Unilever 250p (+35p)
MAM 582p (+15p)
Henderson Admin 677p (+10p)
Ladbroke 274p (+10p)
Northern Foods 416p (+10p)
Bovril 595p (+5p)
Carson Street Inv 110p (+10p)
A Cohen 677p (+25p)
De La Rue 375p (+11p)
Bentley 58p (+5p)
Carlton Comm 448p (+10p)
Yorkshire TV 206p (+15p)
Gen Accident 579p (+10p)
Sun Alliance 370p (+5p)
Brit Aerospace 565p (+15p)
FALLS:
Quicks Group 55p (-25p)
BTR 382p (-15p)
Booth 475p (-10p)
Telford 102p (-10p)
VSEL 402p (-10p)

Closing Prices, page 34

INTEREST RATES
London Bank Base 13%
3-month interbank 12 1/2-12 3/4%
3-month eligible bills 11 1/2-11 3/4%
US Prime Rate 9%
Federal Funds 3 1/4-3 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 3 1/4-3 1/2%
30-year bonds 7 1/2-7 3/4%

CURRENCIES
London: New York
£/\$ 1.8735
£/DM 2.9212
£/Sfr 2.5484
£/FFr 6.5536
£/Yen 160.360
£/Indec 93.6
ECU £0.701975
£/ECU 1.42452
£/Sfr 1.345728

GOLD
London Fixing:
AM \$367.50 pm \$368.50
close \$369.00-369.50 (£197.00-197.50)
New York:
Comex 3

NORTH SEA OIL
Brent (Apr) \$18.90 bbl (\$18.95)
WTI (Apr) \$18.90 bbl (\$18.95)
RPI: 1302 January (1985-100)
* Denotes latest trading price

Yamani predicts oil price could plunge to \$12



Yamani: all depends on Iraq

By COLIN CAMPBELL

SHEIKH Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the former Saudi Arabian oil minister, has forecast that world crude oil prices could plunge to \$12 a barrel from their present levels of almost \$20.

The sheikh, speaking before next week's meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva, said crude oil prices depended on how quickly Iraq's production was resumed and on how soon Kuwait's damaged oilfields could be repaired.

In their first meeting, scheduled for Monday, since the end of the Gulf war, Opec ministers are likely to

decide on new production quotas. Opec's ceiling, set last July at 22.5 million barrels of oil a day, was suspended when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August.

Opec's crude oil output was estimated at 22.85 million barrels a day in February.

"A lot depends on the moment Iraq once again becomes an exporter and on the level of its production," Sheikh Yamani told *Le Figaro*, the French newspaper. "But the moment Iraq starts producing and exporting, prices will collapse."

When asked by how much prices could fall, Mr Yamani said: "God only knows, perhaps they could drop

to \$12 a barrel." Iraq is expected to resume exports by June at the latest.

In Britain yesterday, Shell UK Oil followed Esso in raising the price of four-star petrol over the £2 a gallon level again, in a move that will lead to an 0.1 percentage point change in the rate of inflation.

Shell's four-star petrol rises by 4.7p (1.04p a litre) to 204.1p a gallon (44.9p a litre), while the wholesale price of diesel falls by 4.7p a gallon to 183.7p a gallon (40.4p a litre).

BP said it had no immediate plans to change its prices, but would be closely monitoring market developments as well as Monday's Opec meeting. Shell last changed its petrol

prices on January 23 when the price of four-star petrol was reduced by 6.7p a gallon.

Shell justified its latest price changes by saying there had been a rise in the international price of petrol since America increased its petrol buying on world markets to replace domestic petrol stocks.

World diesel prices, by contrast, had fallen because of seasonal influences and the ending of the Gulf war.

The world price of petrol was \$25.80 a tonne yesterday, compared with \$25.50 a tonne at the beginning of the week and \$22.5 a tonne on February 26.

Westbury shares fall on warning

SHARES in Westbury, the Cheltenham housebuilder, dropped 15p to 185p as the company gave warning that profits for the year to end-February had been seriously affected by adverse trading conditions.

Although the company sold 2,500 homes during the year - almost 300 more than in 1989 - prices and margins have fallen. In the first six months, pre-tax profits fell from £18.5 million to £5.1 million. Full-year profits are not expected to be materially above the half-year figure.

Westbury also announced the results of an independent valuation of its land bank. The review suggested the land bank should be written down by £12.75 million, a reduction of about 10 per cent on the book value.

Alliance assets grow 35.8%

The Alliance & Leicester has become Britain's third largest building society after increasing its total assets 35.8 per cent during 1990 to £18.4 billion.

Halfway through last year the building society paid £112 million to the building society, the Post Office's building subsidiary. In the last six months of 1990, Alliance contributed £13.5 million towards the society's pre-tax of £198.6 million, 18.6 per cent higher than in 1989.

Stoddard buys

Stoddard Sekers International, the carpet and fabric manufacturer, is buying Louis De Poortere for £950,000 in shares. LDP, a Warwick manufacturer of Axminster carpets, is the British subsidiary of ETS Louis De Poortere, the private Belgian company. LDP had a net attributable loss of £396,000 in the year to end-November, with estimated net assets of £2.33 million at end-February.

Braime dips

TF & JH Braime (Holdings), the maker of seamless drawn presswork and distributor of lift components, dipped from £447,000 pre-tax to £367,000 in the year to end-December, on turnover of £5.57 million (£4.91 million). Earnings per share were 15.61p (201.4p). There was a final dividend of 5.5p, making an improved total of 7.25p (7.5p) for the year.

Bingo clubs sold

Rank Organisation, which bought Mecca for £500 million last year, has sold eight social and bingo clubs to Jasmine, a private company formed by Warren Tudenham, the former Pleasurea director, for an undisclosed sum. Rank has agreed to sell ten bingo clubs to avoid a monopolies commission reference.

IFS director

The Institute for Fiscal Studies has appointed Andrew Dilnot director to replace Bill Robinson, who moved to the Treasury as special adviser to the Chancellor. Mr Dilnot was deputy director.

Jobless in US is at highest for four years

From SUSAN ELLIOTT in WASHINGTON

THE American unemployment rate rose to its highest level in four years last month as 185,000 workers outside the farming sector lost their jobs.

In a report that suggested the economy was still being battered by recession in February, the labour department said the jobless rate reached 6.5 per cent, against 6.2 per cent a month earlier and 5.3 per cent last summer.

The number of job losses was larger than expected by many analysts, although the dollar quickly shrugged off early losses amid the view that it was not large enough to prompt the Federal Reserve to ease credit.

Despite these figures, many economists share the view of Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, that the swift end to the Gulf war should help the economy soon by boosting consumer spending.

Most of the payroll cuts came in the manufacturing industry, where 127,000 people lost their jobs last month and about 1 million have been

made redundant over the past two years. American car makers have suffered big losses.

The service sector was also hard hit because of the weakness in consumer confidence that has damaged the economy since last summer.

Retailers laid off 69,000 staff last month, while 11 out of 20 of the largest retailers reported that sales dropped or showed negligible gains.

According to the labour department, whose jobless statistics provide the first gauge of America's economic health each month, payrolls around the country have shrunk by 1.6 million over the past eight months - roughly one in 150 people.

Mr Greenspan gave warning this week that the worst is yet to come, even though, on balance, the recession should end soon. He cited a "credit crunch" as one of the central bank's biggest concerns.

The Fed reported on Thursday that consumer credit fell at a 4 per cent annual rate in January, marking the second monthly decline in a row.

Shares move ahead on hopes of rate cut

By COLIN NARRBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

SHARE prices grew strongly amid growing market expectations of further cuts in interest rates in the near future, despite Bank of England signals that it wanted no change.

The FT-SE 100 index looked about to set a record at one point, but fell back as Wall Street failed to rise after worse-than-expected American jobless data. The index ended at 2,455.0, up 17.3 points and comparing with 2,386.9 last Friday.

In the money market, sterling interbank rates held steady with operators remaining optimistic about an early base rate move, despite the

authorities' signals that rates should stay where they are.

The Bank of England lent £1.1 billion to the discount houses at 13 per cent for a fortnight, but dealers were in a mood to ignore the message. The three-month interbank rate finished at 12 1/2-1/4 unchanged from Thursday.

Latest official figures on construction output confirmed the industry's slide. Provisional data showed total final quarter output last year was 2 per cent lower than the third quarter and 2 per cent down on the fourth quarter of 1989.

Market report, page 26

American blow for WTA



Second setback this year: Stenham, the Wiggins Teape Applegate chairman

PLANS by Wiggins Teape Applegate, where Anthony Applegate is chairman, to buy a paper mill in the state of Washington have been blocked by the Federal Trade Commission under American anti-trust laws.

The American authority is seeking an injunction to prevent the \$72 million purchase, but both Applegate Papers,

WTA's American subsidiary, and the vendor, Boise Cascade Corporation, plan to fight it in the courts. The agreement, signed last year, involved about \$60 million for the physical assets and \$12 million for the finished goods inventory.

The FTC's decision is the second blow for WTA this year. In January, the £126

million sale of its 43 per cent stake in Soporel, a Portuguese pulp and paper mill, to Stora Kopparbergs, a Swedish group, fell through after objections from Lisbon. The proceeds from this were expected to finance the purchase of the paper mill. WTA and Boise Cascade expect the disagreement with the FTC to be settled "relatively soon".

No pick-up in car sales, dealers say

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE depressed new car market showed no signs of picking up in the first two months of the year, according to two medium-sized regional motor dealers.

Perry Group, which holds 28 dealer franchises in the North, Midlands and South-east, announced results for the year to end December showing a 16 per cent decline in pre-tax profits to £4.2 million. New car sales for the year were down 6.3 per cent at 23,278, but pressure on margins reduced profits by 78 per cent to £297,000.

Richard Allan, the chairman, said January and February had shown no trading improvement and the company was budgeting for further first-half sales falls. But he expected the impact of interest rate cuts to feed through in the second half in time for peak sales in August.

The profits for 1990 included £1 million from prop-

erty sales, leaving second half trading profits at £800,000. Gearing fell to 24 per cent from 37 per cent at the end of 1989. The maintained final dividend of 6.25p makes an unchanged 9p for the year.

Quicks Group, the Manchester motor dealer, saw its shares fall 18p to 55p after a profits warning. The group also said that the economic climate and market conditions remained tough during January and February.

It gave a warning that it had traded at a loss after bad debt provisions in the second half of last year.

However, Quicks said that management accounts indicated that it had been trading at a profit in January and February. Last September Quicks reported a 17 per cent decline in pre-tax profits to £1.6 million for the six months to end June 1990.

Temps, page 27

Racal Telecom acts over deregulation

By OUR CITY STAFF

RACAL Telecom, which operates the Vodafone network, is to apply for further licences to develop its telephone business. This follows the government's policy document on deregulation of the industry this week.

Gerry Wheat, the chief executive, said that he welcomed the government proposals, many of which would be cost effective for Racal Telecom's planned pan-European digital telephone network and the next generation of micro-cellular services.

Temps, page 27

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Reluctant hero keeps emotions in check

BUSINESS PROFILE
By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

Sir Christopher Hogg

Sir Christopher Hogg is the closest thing the cynical world of business has to a hero. Intimidatingly intelligent, scrupulously fair-minded, logical in the extreme, he has an unbroken record of achievement. Some of his friends secretly suspect he may be a visitor from the planet Vulcan. Cut him and he does not bleed.

Sir Christopher, chairman of Courtaulds and non-executive chairman of Reuters, is universally respected. And not only for the changes he has wrought at Courtaulds, the industrial group that merged its textile and chemical divisions a year ago and which, prior to his chairmanship, was one of the sickest businesses in Britain. Under him, it became a textbook success story.

Those who know Sir Christopher well talk in an almost reverential fashion about his single-mindedness, his fairness and his loyalty. Lord Keston, the industrialist who brought him into Courtaulds and who put him on to the board at the age of 37, says he is one of the most remarkable men he has ever met.

"Chris did a number of jobs when he joined Courtaulds and he did them all with brilliance. He has remarkable brainpower. He is probably the most cerebral chairman in the whole of British industry," he says.

The words that come to mind when Sir David Scholey, chairman of SG Warburg, the merchant bank, thinks of Sir Christopher are "intelligence, integrity and thoroughness".

He adds: "He is a challenging man, but one who brings out the best in people. The world would be a better place if there were more men like him."

Glen Renfrew, the outgoing chief executive of Reuters, says the head of Courtaulds is "an extremely rare blend of affability and firmness".

Sir Christopher, aged 54, has few enemies, which is surprising given his meteoric rise and the fact that under his rule Courtaulds' workforce has halved. At one time he held the record for having fired more people than any other company, with the exception of British Steel and British Leyland.

But while there are many who will attest to his logic, there are few who have seen him express any emotion. He describes himself as "a cold fish" and those who know him describe him as having nerves of steel. He is controlled to an almost unnatural extent. Privately, they question whether his clinical exterior masks any insecurities.

"I'm just too damn serious, that's my problem," says Sir Christopher. "That's the key to the whole thing. I look at myself now and I think 'my God you're serious', which is not only boring for everyone else, it is boring for me too."

The urge to see him as a stereotype is difficult to resist. Educated at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he attained a first class honours degree in

English, he went on to Harvard University in America and gained an MBA with high distinction.

He has a wife who was an Oxford don and two daughters who are described by his friends as "bright, beautiful and talented".

From an early age Sir Christopher was marked out for high office: the automatic choice as the man most likely to succeed: the perfect product of the establishment.

But beneath the controlled exterior it is possible to ascertain a degree of anguish. He argues with himself out loud, rationalising his emotions. Ask what he feels about a subject and he gives an eloquent, thought-out response. Ask for a gut reaction and there is silence.

Sir Christopher describes his childhood as fortunate, but he was not a happy, carefree boy. He was born into a middle class family, the second child of four. His father, Anthony Hogg, ran the family business, Samuel French, a theatrical publisher. Apart from his grandmother, he was the only member of his family to go to university.

He remains close to both his parents. "They delegated the management of my life to me from a young age," he says. "They provided a supportive umbrella under which I could do things, especially when I was young. I would say about them now what I hope some of Courtaulds' subsidiary managers would say about the Courtaulds parent."

He was sent to boarding school at the age of seven and a half and went on to Marlborough, somewhat predictably becoming headboy. "I was a boringly good school-



Captain of industry: Sir Christopher, chairman of Courtaulds, in his office, with a tapestry depicting the view from his Welsh cottage

my whole life doing things that are put in front of me. I was very much affected by it. Once you've seen how thin the veneer of civilisation actually is, you never forget it."

"If your government puts a weapon in your hands and tells you to get on and kill, you do so, especially if it's a question of your own life or someone else's. You do so with a good deal of primitive abandon."

To hear him say that the army taught him he was not a

as the single biggest piece of good fortune in his working life. At Harvard he felt he was firing on all cylinders and going in a sensible direction. He was able to shake off the strait-jacket of his English institutional life, and for the first time he was not automatically top of the class. He started to enjoy life.

After a year teaching at IMEDE, a business school in Lansanne, Switzerland, he joined the merchant bank that was the predecessor to Hill Samuel, where he learnt not to be frightened by large sums of money. "I taught me about the City and the view they have in the City that they are at the centre of the earth. I sympathise with that. They're not right but I understand it."

On secondment from Hill Samuel, Sir Christopher joined the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, a body set up by the then Labour government. It was there he met Frank, now Lord Keston, who became his mentor and, as chairman of Courtaulds, offered him a job.

Courtaulds was a large company in a sick industry and Sir Christopher admits to being frustrated by what he perceived as the obvious difficulties. "I could see we were in an enormous mess. I thought the situation was more serious than my colleagues, but I don't want to pretend that I was a voice in the wilderness because I wasn't." His colleagues made him chief executive in 1979 and chairman by the end of that year.

It was an appalling time for the group. Between 1980 and 1984, 50,000 employees, half the workforce, lost their jobs. Today, Courtaulds is worth £1.43 billion on the stock market, and the textile company is valued at £285 million.

Lord Keston says that despite Sir Christopher's emotionally reticent facade, he is not without compassion. "He's not a back-slapping, arm-squeezing sort of chap but the job cuts affected him

profoundly." At that stage, Sir Christopher did not enjoy going to work for weeks at a time. "It's not much fun being part of an ailing company."

Personal doubt was not far away. "If ever I was promoted out of my depth it was probably in this present job. I have thought, 'what the hell am I doing this for and can I ever make any real progress?' I don't get these sorts of moments now, but in the early days what I ought to do next was so unclear. That's always the real problem. Any fool can see where you should be in five years' time. It's getting there that's the problem; the next step."

Sir Christopher describes himself as a loner who is not very good at the fun side of life. Friends find him difficult to get close to. "I like the security of groups and what groups can achieve, but I think I'm something of a loner," he says. His outside interests tend to

be solitary pursuits, such as skiing, hill walking and reading. To relax he works flat out at something else.

He admits to being both ambitious and competitive, although not to the extent of stepping over other people's corpses. "I may be fooling myself on that," he says. But dead bodies have not exactly littered his path. Colleagues are most protective.

The time may soon arrive for a move after ten years as chairman of Courtaulds. Recently, he has been mooted as a possible successor to Lord Weinstock at GEC. A senior role in education is also a possibility.

There is a degree of perversity in his character. He takes pleasure not only in the success of the demerger of Courtaulds Textiles from Courtaulds but also in the fact that the endeavour went against the grain. Chairmen are expected to expand, not contract the business. His strengths are legion and often listed. Vulnerabilities are less

obvious. "I don't think in terms of weaknesses but I certainly allow for them in terms of the people I have around me."

Sir Christopher's office is unimpressive, with the name Chris Hogg on the door and no reference to his position. The décor is sparse but features a tapestry depicting the view from his cottage in the Upper Wye Valley, Wales.

He goes out of his way not to intimidate those around him, right down to the woolen tank tops he wears, but people do find him daunting. And they put him on an elevated moral plane.

He is an uneasy hero. "People want to believe in heroes," he says. "If people know what a shambles the world was in and how imperfect the people who run it are, there would be more suicides than there are now. People want to believe that those who run their organisations are good and infallible, but they're ruddy well not. I'm under no illusions about that."

Anglia aborts power station

By ROSS TIDMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ANGLIA Energy has abandoned plans to build a 380-megawatt power station at Great Yarmouth after last week's announcement by British Gas of a 35 per cent rise in gas prices for bulk users.

Ranger Oil UK, head of the the Anglia Energy consortium, said the rise in gas prices made the project uneconomic.

The decision confirms fears that a shortfall in the supply of gas until 1995 will hamper the development of competition in the power generation market, one of the main aims of the government's electricity privatisation programme.

Ranger and its partners, PowerGen, Amerasia Hess, Conoco and Elf UK, had planned to obtain fuel from British Gas and the Anglia gas field off the Norfolk coast.

The Anglia field, being developed by Ranger, Amerasia Hess, Conoco Developments and Elf UK, contains 235 million cubic feet of reserves. Phil Irwin, a Ranger director, said: "We are disappointed that the project is not going ahead, but it gives us opportunities on the field side."

Ranger believes the shortfall of supplies from the Britain's continental shelf will enable it to realise higher prices for its gas. From the producer's point of view, Mr Irwin said that the outlook for gas prices was "substantially better than it was six months or a year ago".

Anglia Energy's planned power station, which would have used highly efficient combined-cycle gas-fired technology, was scheduled to have begun generating at the end of 1993. Mr Irwin said Anglia had held talks with British Gas after receiving seven days' warning of last week's price rise. However, it was unable to complete contracts in time.

Three other power projects, signed contracts with British Gas before the price rise. Ofgas, the regulatory body, issued enforcement notices requiring British Gas to complete deals with two more, but British Gas has refused to do so.

Talks over more than 60 power station projects had been held with British Gas. Little more than a dozen are likely to proceed.

"I'm just too damn serious, I look at myself and I think 'my God you're serious' which is not only boring for everyone else, it's boring for me too"

boy. I worked according to the system and I did most of the things of which the system approved.

"If you are an instinctively law-abiding little boy, as I was, you just become shaped by the institution. You soak up its values. I can recognise that I'm the centre of my schooling and I can recognise there are some values of those schools that were out of keeping with many of the things I've had to spend my life thinking about or doing."

Despite sounding angry at his easy acceptance of his early life, he has never really rebelled. "I wouldn't have seen the point. I haven't got the Gorbals instinct."

Sir Christopher began to suspect the world was not quite as he had been led to believe after joining the army at the age of 20. His national service was dangerous and included parachuting into Port Said during the Suez crisis.

"I spent a lot of that time being very frightened, but I just got through it. I've spent

good leader comes as a surprise. This, after all, is the man who is the headhunters' first port of call for any vacant top office. "I might be able to lead in a public school context but I wasn't very good as a platoon commander leading different kinds of men under different sorts of circumstances. That was one of the most valuable things the army taught me. I probably thought I could do almost anything. The army taught me that I certainly couldn't."

After six months in Canada, he went to Oxford, where he developed some skill with a punt and where, in his final year, he met his wife, Anne. She was studying Spanish and French and was a friend of his flatmate.

By the time he had finished at Oxford Sir Christopher knew he wanted to go into industry, an un fashionable ambition for an English graduate.

Sir Christopher won a Harkness Fellowship to Harvard. He describes this award

Arlington plunges to £19m loss

By MATTHEW BOND

THE commercial property slump has resulted in Arlington Securities reporting a pre-tax loss of £19 million for the year to end-December. In 1989, the company made pre-tax profits of £30.5 million.

Arlington has been a wholly owned subsidiary of British Aerospace since July 1989, when BAE took it over in an agreed deal, valuing it at £278 million. The company still reports its results independently because of an outstanding preference share issue.

BAE bought Arlington primarily to exploit the property development opportunities from BAE's surplus properties, and from its acquisitions of Rover and Royal Ordnance. But the company's management retains an independent status.

Last December, Arlington announced it was to participate in a property "vulture" fund, a vehicle set up to exploit the slump in property prices. Arlington's founder partners are Electra Kingsway and General Electric Investment of America. Other institutions will be invited to subscribe for up to £230 million of equity in the fund, expected to be officially launched next week.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Aitch Holdings dives to £782,000 loss

AITCH Holdings, the diversified fashion group, has dived into the red after exceptional losses and higher interest costs. The company made a pre-tax loss of £782,000 in the year to end-November, against a profit of £32,000 last time. Turnover climbed from £40.1 million to £43.7 million. There is a 1.4p loss per share and again no dividend.

There were exceptional costs of £218,000 from the reorganisation of Ben Sherman, the shirts business acquired when Aitch Group reversed into the old Muntion Group in 1989. The shares were unchanged at 8½p.

Doeflex edges to £1.28m

DOEFLEX, the plastic materials maker, lifted pre-tax profits from £1.26 million to £1.28 million in the year to end-December. Turnover was static at £18.1 million. Earnings per share edged up from 10.18p to 10.21p. The final dividend is held at 2.7p, making an unchanged total of 4.02p for the year.

Cray disposal reaps £2.08m

CRAY Electronics Holdings, the electronic equipment manufacturer, is selling its loss-making Lloyd Instruments subsidiary to Technitrol, an American instrumentation company, for £2.08 million. The total consideration includes £230,000 to write off Lloyd Instruments' bank overdraft.

Crédit Suisse slides

CRÉDIT Suisse, the Swiss bank, suffered a 31.2 per cent decline in income in 1990 because of a downturn in securities trading. Consolidated net profits fell to SwFr539 million (£212 million) last year, against SwFr783 million.

The bank - one of five to enjoy a universal triple-A credit rating - also cut its dividends from SwFr115 to SwFr100 for registered bearer shares, and from SwFr23 to SwFr20 for registered shares. Bearer shares in CS Holdings, the parent company, fell in Zurich to SwFr1,760, down from SwFr1,795.

Suspension at Dunton before issue

By COLIN CAMPBELL

SHARES in Dunton Group were temporarily suspended at 9½p yesterday ahead of reorganisation proposals.

Dunton, the brickmaker and property group, plans to issue 27.3 million shares to buy Holywell, the commercial property investment company, for £1.64 million.

The share allotment gives Holywell's vendors a 57.2 per cent stake in Dunton, though the takeover panel has waived the obligation to make a general offer to all Dunton shareholders.

The acquisition will bring Dunton 11 commercial properties valued at £1.95 million, strengthening the company's asset backing and allowing continued support by its commercial bankers.

Dunton reports a £2.77 million pre-tax loss for the six months ended November compared with a previous £366,000 interim profit. Current trading remains difficult. The interim dividend has been passed (against 0.48p a share paid previously).

Dunton says the company's future depends entirely on the acquisition of Holywell.

Trading in Dunton shares is expected to resume on Monday.

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CAPITAL CITY Joanna Pitman in Tokyo

Japan's housewives hold purse strings

Japanese housewives' coffee mornings are different from those held in Britain. Tupperware designs and cake recipes are not on the agenda and the beverage is likely to be green tea.

Mrs Sasaki may briefly compare notes with her neighbour on their toddlers' kindergarten entrance examinations, and the kimono-clad Mrs Kobayashi might touch on the subject of her geisha-chasing husband. But such frilleries are usually dispensed with quickly. For the main topic of conversation is the state of the financial markets.

This kind of congenial meeting is typically convened by one of Japan's 500,000 itinerant "financial planners", who arrive dressed in spruce pin-striped shirts and shoulder pads, her clutch bag stuffed with equity, bond and commodity market statistics.

The job of the door-to-door saleswoman in Japan is a specialist one. Apart from newspapers, cosmetics and condoms (the purveyors of which are known as skin ladies), financial services are the only products to be sold in Japan's front rooms.

Investment strategy coffee mornings are well attended, for Japanese women are responsible for the majority of the nation's individual investments. They account for an estimated 20 per cent of the total market capitalisation of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and are considered particularly canny investors. Japan's financial services companies cannot afford to ignore housewife investors, for they have total control over the family purse strings. The household savings of an average Japanese family amount to ¥15 million (£56,000).

The investment of these savings and the husband's



Money matters: wives meet to discuss family investments

salary is normally left to the woman, because the office and corporate entertaining duties of a Japanese salaried employee are so onerous that he has no time to visit the bank. He must also rely on the sympathy of his wife for his weekly pocket money.

Japan's financial services companies have tailored their sales forces to the demands of a female market. For example, Nippon Life, the world's largest life insurance company, with assets of ¥26,000 billion, has a door-to-door sales force of 80,000 *nissei* ladies. These peripatetic peddlers, mobilised six days a week all over the country, are expected to sell policies to women during daylight hours and to men in dimly lit whisky bars at night.

The life of a *nissei* lady is tough. "We have to get at least four new clients a month, and because over 90 per cent of Japanese already have life insurance, we have to wean most of them from other companies or sell new products like our equity-linked policies," said one 40-year-old *nissei* lady.

She is an old hand at the game, but more than 80 per cent of new recruits every year leave the job because of the high-pressure tactics they

are forced to employ. Friends, parents, husbands and former boyfriends are all quickly tapped for policy payments and once these sources are exhausted the coffee mornings become part of the standard hard-sell routine.

While it is the good services of the *nissei* ladies that keep Nippon Life famously flush (they brought in ¥5,050 billion worth of new premiums in fiscal year 1990) these ladies are given no pay guarantee and have to earn everything they get on commission.

Meanwhile, their male bosses who sit round the boardroom table and the 4,500 men who play with that cash on the international bond and equity markets are given a straight salary and lifetime employment security.

But the *nissei* ladies represent one of Japan's few meritocracies and, as such, it suits some. "Those of us who have *gassu* [guts] can earn plenty," said the 40-year-old premium pusher, who earns more than ¥10 million (£39,000) a year. "That's a lot more than most Japanese women ever dream of getting."

Stirring up competition from own-label coffees

The monopolies commission says Nestlé is not acting against the public interest, but it would like to see a stronger challenge from supermarkets

AS you sup your breakfast coffee this morning, take comfort from the knowledge that, at 2p to 3p a cup, it represents fair value for money.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has cleared Nestlé, the company that invented instant coffee and commands a 50 per cent share of the United Kingdom market, of acting against the public interest.

Coffee is a big business, and can be highly profitable. Last year, Britons are reckoned to have spent £520 million on instant coffee.

Yet three companies account for four out of every five cups drunk in Britain. Their market dominance is extraordinary. The fact that Nestlé, which introduced instant coffee to Britain in 1939, still dominates the market is no small achievement.

The closest challenger to Nestlé's lead is Kraft General Foods, which is reckoned to account for a quarter of the market with its Maxwell House, Kenco and Café Hag brands and own-brand products for retailers. Brooke Bond, part of Unilever, trails in third place with a 5 per cent share commanded by its Red Mountain brand.

Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general of fair trading, launched the monopolies commission enquiry last April. He had become concerned at the failure of instant coffee prices to reflect a fall in the price of coffee beans.

For many years, world coffee



Influence: adverts such as Gold Blend's helped sales

bean prices were kept artificially high by a producers' cartel, the International Coffee Organisation (ICO). In July 1989, the cartel suspended its quota system and bean prices halved. By mid-December that year, green beans were going through the market at 88 cents a pound, but the price of soluble coffee remained unchanged.

Inquiries by Sir Gordon will have shown that before bean prices were left to find their own level, beans accounted for about 42p of the price of a 100 gramme jar of coffee then retailing for 159p. It was not until January last year, after Sir Gordon announced his concerns, that Nestlé and its rivals lopped 20p off the price of a jar - and £50 million off their annual revenues.

There have been no manufacturers' price changes in instant coffee for 14 months. In the absence of any new ICO

agreement, the coffee bean market has been highly unstable, with only a modest recovery to 95 cents a pound. The monopolies commission focused on why it took so long for the price of instant coffee to fall. It found that Nestlé could have cut its prices sooner.

In other countries the question might not matter. They use ground or roast beans to make most of their coffee. In Britain, more than 80 per cent of coffee consumed is soluble powders or granules.

The manufacturers argued that special factors prevented them passing on the fall in bean prices to British consumers. Faced with a threatened dock strike in Britain they say, they had increased their orders for beans. Overstocking was compounded by a long, hot summer which cut consumption. As a result, it took six months for the stock-

pile to be consumed. Nestlé insists that its price cut was planned three months before it was implemented.

The food industry argues that instant coffee is a highly competitive market despite the technical monopoly enjoyed by Nescafé, the most popular UK brand, which commands a 40 per cent share.

There are more than 200 brands, including own-label products. Market shares have changed greatly in recent years. In 1977, when Nestlé lost money on its coffee business, its share had sunk to 26.5 per cent.

Advertising has had a powerful influence on its sales recovery. But increased prosperity and foreign travel have also triggered a striking shift in the pattern of sales.

One slogan, "fresh coffee taste, without the grind," sums it up. To combat modest, but rising sales of ground and roast coffee, soluble coffee makers have headed up-market. For decades, the industry relied upon strong, earthy Robusta beans and the spray drying process to produce a product that seemed passable to the average British palate.

In recent years, however, manufacturers have found they can command premium prices by combining fine flavoured Arabica beans with the freeze-drying process to produce brands such as Nestlé's Alta Rica, which sells for £2.55 for 100g. Nestlé's Cap Colombian brand, made entirely from Colombian beans, commands an even higher premium. According to Nestlé: "The sales graph of these has been almost vertical since they were launched."

The commission concluded that better own-brands from the supermarkets would provide the most effective competition. Given Nestlé's profitability, it was surprising if they failed to take the hint.

ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL
CORRESPONDENT

Portfolio PLATINUM

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the weekly *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 34).

Stock	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th
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A budget for borrowers?

Home owners faced a difficult year in 1990: high interest rates and rising unemployment have affected lenders and borrowers alike. However, the outlook is not all bad — cuts in mortgage rates were announced on February 27, and at least one further cut is likely before the summer, leading to increased activity in the housing market.

Perhaps the worst news has been the number of people who are behind with their payments or who have lost their homes as a result. According to the Council of Mortgage Lenders, the number of dwellings taken into possession rose to 43,890 last year, compared with 15,610 in 1989. This figure represents 0.47 per cent of all loans outstanding. The number six to 12 months in arrears rose to 123,110 (1.31 per cent of the total) at the end of December, compared with 87,790 at the end of June.

These figures indicate a heart-breaking situation for many individual borrowers, and most

lenders are sympathetic to people with genuine repayment difficulties. But how can the Chancellor help matters in his forthcoming Budget? There are steps that the government could take to ease home buyers' difficulties. Miras, mortgage interest relief at source, has been much in the news of late.

A survey conducted by *The Times* in January showed that higher Miras was the concession that people most wanted to see in the Budget. Miras already costs the government £8 billion a year and it has been suggested that the tax system favours borrowers to the detriment of savers.

The introduction of tax exempt special savings accounts (Tessas) and the increasing of personal equity plan (PEP) levels have helped to correct this imbalance. But if we look at the origins of Miras and what it was



COMMENT

PETER BIRCH

intended to achieve, it becomes clear that it is no longer the bonus to home buyers that it was. Originally, tax relief was available for the full amount of the loan, but this was restricted to £25,000 in 1974. In 1983, the limit was raised to £30,000, where it has remained ever since. The aim was to encourage people to buy their own homes and make it easier for them to meet the monthly mortgage payments.

In this respect it could be said to have been successful: Britain now has 67 per cent owner-occupation. Over a number of

years, though, the increase in house prices and year-on-year inflation have negated some of Miras's value. But Miras is still important for the ordinary buyer and it is inappropriate to talk of reducing it at present, not least because of the adverse impact of interest rates that remain historically high.

Some commentators have suggested systems of reducing Miras throughout the period of a loan, or throughout the life of a borrower. Such schemes are difficult to administer and likely to lead to further distortions in

the housing market. I believe that it would be inappropriate to tamper so fundamentally with a system that has become well established and on which so many rely.

Two other issues have been raised in discussions on the Budget: capital gains tax and stamp duty. Making house sales subject to capital gains tax was the change that people least wanted, according to *The Times* survey. It is important that capital gains tax exemption be allowed to continue to ensure that ease of mobility, an important feature of a successful economy, is maintained.

The abolition of stamp duty for share transactions was announced in last year's Budget, and there is no reason why this could not be applied to homes as well. A minimum first step would be a £30,000 allowance rather than an

exemption, meaning that buyers would pay 1 per cent on the amount over £30,000 rather than 1 per cent on the total house price.

This year promises to be a better year for home owners. Abbey National and other big lenders announced cuts in their mortgage rates in February, and further reductions are expected during the year. Sustained high interest rates have helped restrain personal borrowing, and it is unlikely that we will see a return to the buying spree experienced in 1988. The Chancellor is only too aware of the need for prudence: home buyers cannot expect a windfall in the 1991 Budget. The best borrowers and lenders can hope for is a further cut in the base rate and the maintaining of concessions to homebuyers such as Miras and exemption from capital gains tax, with the hope of some reduction in the impact of stamp duty.

Peter Birch is chief executive of Abbey National.

Tax net closes on evaders

By ANNE CABORN

LAST year the Inland Revenue recovered £2.9 billion in unpaid tax, interest and penalties, the equivalent of 2p on the basic rate of income tax. The figure is enough to send a ripple of unease through Britain's black economy, which stretches from the street trader to the not-so-small businessman and fee-charging professional.

Traditionally, the fiscal population divides into two distinct camps, the taxpayer and the non-complier. But there is a third category: a member of the black economy who wants to come in from the cold, but does not know how or fears the consequences.

"From time to time we'd get little envelopes full of what we called conscience money — no name or anything," said one ex-Inland Revenue employee. "It's silly because if that person is caught they can't say they've sent any money. There's no proof."

Mike Garnett, district inspector for Eastbourne, East Sussex, says that at any one time his area might have 160 income tax accounts, 25 companies and 70 "moonlighters" or "ghosts" under investigation. Moonlighters are people with an undeclared second source of income, while ghosts have no tax records. Out of that total, about ten would be people who had come forward voluntarily.

According to Jim Hudson, who is in charge of investigations in the area, they cover a broad cross-section of the black economy. "You get antique dealers, commission agents such as double glazing salesmen, draughtsmen and architects, musicians, publicans and landladies."

Aileen Barry who works in the tax investigation support service at Price Waterhouse, the accountant, gives another example: wealthy individuals who visit Britain for business reasons and find they have

stayed long enough to become resident. "There is a steady demand for advice from people who want to legalise their tax affairs."

The category also includes businessmen seeking external finance and who therefore want their books in order, and people who want to put their affairs straight before retiring or who worry about leaving their children with a large tax bill when they die. Inland Revenue interest can be aroused when an estate turns out to be bigger than would be apparent from previous tax returns.

Celebrity tax cases can prick consciences, such as Lester Piggott's — he was jailed for tax offences — and Ken Dodd's, despite the fact he was cleared of the charges. It may just be local gossip that the ex-Inland Revenue is investigating a particular trade, a chance remark in the pub, or even romance.

For many people the biggest problem can be lack of records. The best place to start is by hiring a reputable accountant who will treat the matter in confidence and draft a fiscal history to present to the Revenue.

"There is no formula," said Tom Murray, partner with KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, Britain's largest accountancy practice. "You really need the assistance of someone who's prepared to spend time considering your business and finding some basis for a proposal."

"It's sometimes useful to see what the business is doing now, take a test period, keep books and then have a look at the result."

An accountant will look at, not only probable earnings, but also allowances and expenses. "If you're someone who has been understating takings year by year and disguising this, like as not you haven't been getting the appropriate tax advice," said Mr Murray.



Under scrutiny: Jim Hudson, an Inland Revenue investigation manager, with case files he is currently examining

When the case is put before the Inland Revenue it has to be evaluated and this can rely as much on personal judgment as verifying facts.

"When we come across something like this, our approach would normally be to invite the taxpayer in for a discussion," said Mr Garnett. "The tax system rests on the principle that it is only the taxpayer who is in full knowledge of his or her income."

"We normally only resort to making an estimated assessment in circumstances where we can't get hold of the taxpayer or we're not getting co-operation."

The Revenue can go back 20 years if there is evidence of fraud or neglect but it is rare for it to do so, as the cost of such an intensive investigation can outweigh any tax recouped except in the most major of cases. For the small trader or workman, two to three years would be typical. Anything more than six years would be exceptional. The Inland Revenue rarely resorts to prosecution unless there is no alternative.

How much must eventually be paid is based on three factors: the final figure of tax owed, interest on that tax, and penalties. While voluntary disclosure cannot negate the tax or interest, it can have a significant effect on any penalties.

It is sensible to pay a sum of money "on account" when first approaching the Inland Revenue, as a sign of co-operation and in order to offset the interest element in any final settlement. Prompt payment is expected once a settlement has been arrived at, usually within 30 days.

Revenue makes mistakes

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

BEING afraid of the Inland Revenue could cost taxpayers dearly. The Consumers' Association, which this week published the *Which? Tax-Savings Guide 1991*, gives warning that mistakes happen frequently and that taxpayers are put off too easily from having them put right.

Jo Hanks, a senior researcher, said: "People write to us because they are afraid of the Inland Revenue. They are put off by one negative letter and give up hope of getting what they want."

"We get instances where tax inspectors have got it wrong and we can quote the correct section of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act to get it sorted out," Ms Hanks said.

One couple was wrongly told that the married couple's allowance could not be transferred to the wife whereas the blind person's allowance could. However, any unused part of the married couple's allowance can be transferred to a wife by the husband. So can the blind allowance. Neil Kenworthy battled with the



Hanks: 'people are afraid'

Inland Revenue for nearly five months over tax relief on his Business Expansion Scheme (BES) investments.

He put four lots of £10,000 in assured tenancy schemes in September 1988. Because the investments were made in the first half of the tax year he applied to set £5,000 against his income tax bill for the previous year under the carry-back rule. This left him free to put £5,000 in another scheme in March 1989 and remain

within the £40,000 a year limit for tax relief.

The rule was introduced in April 1987 and Mr Kenworthy qualified because he had invested less than £35,000 in these schemes in 1987-8. Despite the advice of two accountants, it took almost five months and a letter from the Consumers' Association before he obtained the tax relief worth £2,000 on his later £5,000 investment.

In another case, the Revenue charged tax on a man's invalidity benefit, which is tax-free. His personal allowance was also £616 lower than it should have been.

When the Revenue makes a mistake in a notice of assessment, the document showing how an individual's tax bill is worked out and how much tax he or she has to pay, the taxpayer has little time to notice and have it changed. Anyone who thinks the figures are wrong has 30 days to appeal in writing.

After that time, the assessment becomes final and normally cannot be altered.

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AVCs deny employees choice in retirement

By HELEN FRIDMAN

EMPLOYEES should think twice before making additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) to their company pension schemes. Putting aside extra money for retirement while working is an excellent idea, but the type of pension available and alternative methods of saving should be studied.

In the past AVCs have been neglected, but there are signs that the take-up among employees is now growing. One reason for this is that more insurance salesmen are promoting free-standing AVCs (FSAVCs), making people more aware of their company-sponsored AVCs. The employee does not have the cost of the salesman's commission deducted from his savings as with FSAVCs.

A potential disadvantage of company-sponsored AVCs, however, is the lack of freedom to choose the benefits provided for retirement.

Many employees wrongly assume that they have the right to make their own choice.

Roger Key, company pensions specialist at R. Watson & Sons, the consulting actuary, said: "The legal ownership of the AVC money passes to the trustees of the pension fund and it is up to them to do what they consider to be reasonable, bearing in mind the interests of all the members."

"Practice varies from scheme to scheme and members should check into this before they start making AVCs."

"Some are quite restrictive and will simply buy the member the same or similar benefits they would get under the main scheme. Others will give members a choice of options." One recently retired employee, however, found that instead of receiving extra benefits on the lines of his main scheme, which included a pension for his wife if he died, his employer had bought him an extra pension that would never increase and had no dependant's pension.

Neil Crighton of Equitable Life, the leading insurer in the AVC market, believes that such practices are a thing of the past.

"Employees are recognising that employees need to be consulted and advised about the pension options available when they get near to retirement," he said. The main



choices are between a level or an increasing annuity, and between one that provides a dependant's pension and one that does not. The table below shows that the highest initial pension is provided by the level annuity with no dependant's pension.

An annuity escalating at 5 per cent per annum would take seven years to overtake a level annuity. Therefore, it would probably only suit those in good health where there is a family history of longevity.

But it appears that employers rarely bother to shop around for the best rates or investigate other possibilities, such as index-linked or with-profits annuities. Individual members could investigate for themselves.

Mr Crighton said: "If the member takes the initiative, I think the trustees would be hard pressed to ignore his or her wishes."

Those whose AVC contracts started before April 1987 have the option to take their AVCs as a tax-free cash lump sum. This is often the best course of action, as it means that the employer is legally obliged to

increase the main scheme benefits provided by the pension each year in line with inflation, or by 5 per cent, whichever is less.

Mr Key believes, however, that those who have not yet embarked on an AVC scheme, should consider alternative forms of tax efficient savings, such as Tessa or Peps.

He said: "Like AVCs, Tessa and Peps are free of tax as they build up. The main difference is that with AVCs you get tax relief as you save but the pension you buy with them is subject to tax, whereas savings in Tessa and Peps have to be made out of taxed income but the proceeds are free of tax."

"It really depends on where you see tax rates going. If you believe they are relatively low now but likely to rise in the future, you may prefer to pay tax at today's rates and save through a Tessa or a Peps to be sure of tax-free cash in the future."

"What's more, they offer greater flexibility than an AVC scheme where you are locked into using the money towards your pension provision."

"Their lack of flexibility is also the reason why young people in their twenties and thirties should not be persuaded into tying savings up in AVCs."

Pension payable per £10,000 of AVC fund for a man retiring age 65

Level pension	£1,374 pa
Level pension with 50% widow's pension	£1,218 pa
Pension increasing at 5% pa	£1,003 pa
Pension increasing at 5% pa with 50% widow's pension	£846 pa

Source: Equitable Life

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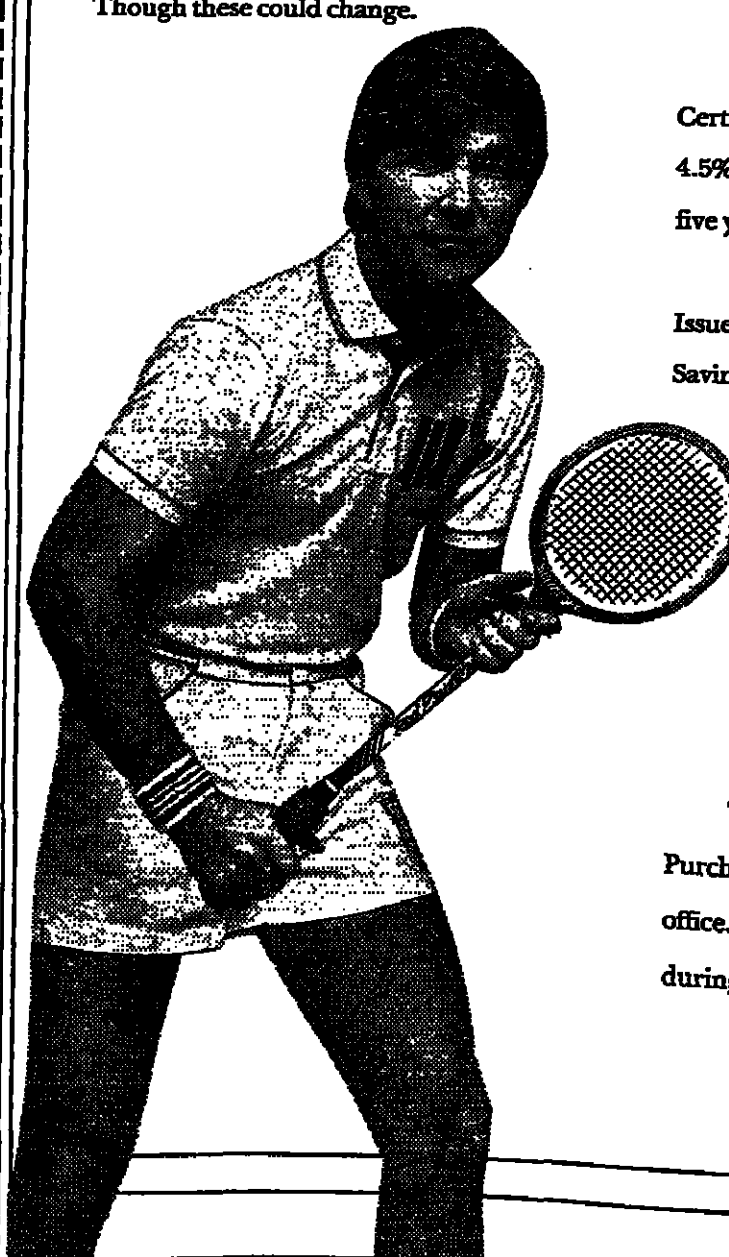
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Insurers 'should query sex lives'

By SARA MCCONNELL

LIFE assurance applicants in "high risk" categories could find themselves being asked questions about their sexual behaviour rather than their sexual orientation if life offices adopt a suggestion from the Institute of Actuaries' working party on Aids.

The Institute of Actuaries said in its bulletin this week that there had been an "undisputed growth in the number of heterosexual cases and these look likely to make up an increasing proportion of cases in the future".

It added, however, that there was no evidence of a "heterosexual explosion" of Aids or HIV infection in Britain.

The bulletin said the life-style questionnaires would "gain in value and acceptability by a switch of emphasis from sexual orientation to sexual behaviour". Increasingly, it is the latter that is the determinant of the risk of infection, the bulletin added.

Life offices said asking more detailed questions would not mean a rise in standard premiums unless there was firmer evidence that Aids was becoming more widespread among heterosexuals.

Malcolm Dunn, financial actuary at Eagle Star said: "We would normally expect to keep standard premiums the same. None of us knows how the disease is going to spread into the heterosexual community."

But he added: "Premium rates overall could change if Aids becomes more widespread."

The Terrence Higgins Trust, the Aids charity, welcomed the Institute's recommendation as a step in the right direction and said the logical extension of asking people about their sexual behaviour would be to require all applicants to fill in a supplementary questionnaire.

Jim Wilson, media resources officer, said: "The likelihood is that the lifestyle questionnaire will be extended to all applicants."

"If insurance companies are going to go with a questionnaire, this is the most logical way of doing it and is also the most non-discriminatory."

John Lockyer, chairman of the Institute of Actuaries' Aids working party said: "The insurance industry has correctly thought the Aids problem up until now is mainly confined to homosexuals."

"However, there is the possibility of its becoming more of a problem to the heterosexual community. If this is the case we would be asking about promiscuity for example."

Single men and those taking out policies with a large sum assured are already usually asked to fill in a supplementary questionnaire designed to identify high risks, although some life offices ask

for less detail than others. The Institute of Actuaries said: "Typical requirements would be for a lifestyle questionnaire where sums assured exceed £10,000 in the case of a single male or £75,000 for married males and for an HIV antibody test where the sum assured exceeds £150,000 (single males) or £250,000 (married males and females)."

Most life offices ask if applicants are homosexual or bisexual. Intravenous drug users and haemophiliacs also have to identify themselves and applicants are asked whether they have sexual partners in these high risk categories.

However, all sides acknowledge that getting truthful answers to lifestyle questionnaires is difficult, particularly if people feel the questions are intrusive.

John Hylands, assistant general manager at Standard Life said: "Lifestyle questionnaires cause all sorts of problems and making changes along the lines suggested does not necessarily make things easier. It is as difficult to ask about sexual behaviour as about sexual orientation."



Lockyer: 'Heterosexuals may be at greater risk'

Lenders continue to cut mortgages

ANOTHER wave of interest rate reductions and fixed rate mortgages was announced this week following the 0.5 point cut in base rates last week. Most lenders shaved 0.75 of a point off the standard rate, immediately for new borrowers and from April 1 for existing borrowers (Liz Dolan writes).

Stroud and Swindon has reduced its standard mortgage rate by 0.75 per cent to 13.75 per cent. New borrowers receive a 1.25 per cent discount on the new rate for loans between 75 per cent and 90 per cent, and of 1.5 per cent on loans up to 75 per cent of the value of the property. The special rates will change in line with any more base rate variations during the term, which ends on March 1, 1992.

Lenders are still offering fixed rate mortgages, despite the likelihood of another rate cut. The practice of charging lower rates for higher loans has been turned on its head by two new capped rate mortgages from First Mortgage Securities. Loans below £75,000 are capped at 11.35 per cent, those above capped at 11.85 per cent. FMS says it has reversed the normal policy because it wants to help the "average borrower".

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Centrust action group to question investors

By SARA MCCONNELL

INVESTORS who together have lost at least £7 million through Centrust, the former Guardian Royal Exchange agent in Norwich, are forming an action group in a move to recoup their money.

Peter Buckell, chairman of the Centrust action group, said the group would be distributing a questionnaire to all traceable investors to establish how much money has been lost.

He expected at least 170 people to attend a meeting last night, but more may have been attracted by reports on local radio and television. The investors' group has discovered a Centrust client list of

800 people who will also be sent questionnaires.

Next week, the Centrust action group is meeting representatives of a similar group set up to trace money invested with Roy Kissant, the former Royal Life agent, last October.

"We have a lot to learn from them and they have been very supportive," said Mr Buckell.

He added that at least four people were in danger of losing their homes and that several investors had lost up to £500,000 each.

Ron Elliott, detective chief inspector of the Yarmouth police, said Patrick Reynolds, who ran Centrust, was listed as a missing person.

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Peace of mind worth charge

From E. Rosenstiel
Sir, Mr Leavor's problem of obtaining a prompt and valid acknowledgment, say for a premium paid to an insurance or life assurance company through a bank (Weekend Money, Feb 23), is easily solved. Although I retired many years ago, I continued the arrangement whereby my bank returns to me after the end of each month together with the bank statement all my paid cheques and other "vouchers".

More recently the bank introduced the modest charge of £1.50 per statement sheet for this service, a fee which I consider well worthwhile for the resulting peace of mind.

Yours faithfully,
E. ROSENSTIEL,
5a Mercer Road,
London SW1.

Children get Abbey habit

From Master Adam Tausik
Sir, The Abbey National is the banking society for children. You can pay in small amounts. I paid in 50p on Saturday. You can't pay in lots of small change. There is a silver club and bronze, silver and gold awards if you save enough. I have got my bronze and silver, my brother has got his gold award.

Yours faithfully,
ADAM TAUSIK, aged 11,
4 Langstone Avenue,
Langstone, Havant,
Hampshire.



Investors have right to compensation where trust is misplaced

From Mr Antony Gold
Sir, As a solicitor-acting for a number of groups of investors which have come into being following the collapse of the Fimbra members in whom they placed their money, I know that many of my clients disagree strongly with the comments made by Godfrey Jilings, the Chief Executive of Fimbra, (Weekend Money, March 2).

Mr Jilings' observations on the availability of compensation following financial collapse have caused particular concern. The thrust of Mr Jilings' argument seems to be that the investing public would make wiser investment decisions were the availability of compensation even more restricted than it is at present. That cannot be true. When the public invest their savings with Mr Jilings' members, the last thing on their mind is whether some sort of statutory safety net exists.

Indeed, there is little in the present scheme of compensation to give investors that sort of encouragement and I wonder whether Mr Jilings has any evidence at all to support

Change in banks was solution

From Mrs Gillian Balmforth
Sir, The idea of a promise to nationalise banks by Robin Bunnage (Weekend Money letters, March 2) forces me to reply indignantly.

The answer to customer problems is to change banks. I have done this twice from National Westminster to Lloyds and then from Lloyds to Royal Bank of Scotland.

I have banked with the latter for the past 12 years and have no hesitation in recommending my branch to anyone. Counter staff are pleasant, meaning, I am advised by specialist staff as I need them, and my bank manager, instead of being "locked away" behind steel doors, greeted me warmly into his office this week and offered me a cup of tea!

If at any time the manager is

his belief. Investors, in my experience, are far more circumspect and prudent than Mr Jilings suggests. One factor which undoubtedly affects their investment decisions is whether the adviser concerned is a member of an SRO, such as Fimbra.

Contrary to Mr Jilings' suggestion, the rules governing the Investors' Compensation Scheme do not concern themselves with whether the investment was successful but with whether the adviser through whom the investment was made can honour its obligations.

In this respect, Fimbra is in a unique position. It alone, has the opportunity to scrutinise applications for membership, to monitor closely the activities of its members and to take disciplinary action, where necessary, through the wide ranging powers it has at its disposal.

Compensation is available only where the member of an SRO, such as Fimbra, has been declared in default; that is, declared unable to meet its obligations to its investing clients.

Usually, this means that the trust which investors put in the firm concerned as a member of Fimbra has been shown, with hindsight, to have been misplaced, but not through any fault of the investor.

Surely Mr Jilings is not suggesting that investors be placed to assess the trustworthiness of investment firms than Fimbra, their regulators? If an adviser controlled and regulated by Fimbra has failed, then investors would regard it as right and proper that compensation should be available to them.

Mr Jilings seeks to encourage confidence in the probity and competence of Fimbra's members. He cannot reasonably expect that confidence to be given unless he is prepared to accept the quid pro quo, namely that where trust in Fimbra members has proved misplaced there must be a ready acceptance by him of the right of investors to be paid compensation.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY GOLD,
Alexander Tatham Solicitors
30 St Ann Street,
Manchester 2.

SIB decision

From the head of press, SIB
Sir, Your report (Weekend Money, March 2) said that the abolition of the "Buyers Guide" is being considered by the SIB. This is untrue. This is one of a number of options being considered by the Quality of Information Working Party, with other changes designed to ensure clear distinction of status. The working party has not yet reported to SIB, so SIB has had no opportunity to take a view on these questions; no decision has been taken to publish an interim report. In March, SIB remains committed to clear disclosure of an adviser's status.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY POWELL,
The Securities and Investments Board,
Cavendish House,
2-14 Bunhill Row,
London EC1.

Credit balance

From C.L. Torero
Sir, In common with many readers, I cut up my Barclaycard as I could get the same service for no charge from another Visa card. Barclaycard have now refunded my annual charge of £8 in the form of a credit balance. The question is: how do I make use of this credit as I no longer have a Barclaycard? Yours faithfully,
C.L. TORERO,
55 Pemberton Road,
London N4.

© The Times regrets it cannot give individual replies or advice. No legal responsibility can be accepted for advice or statements in these columns.

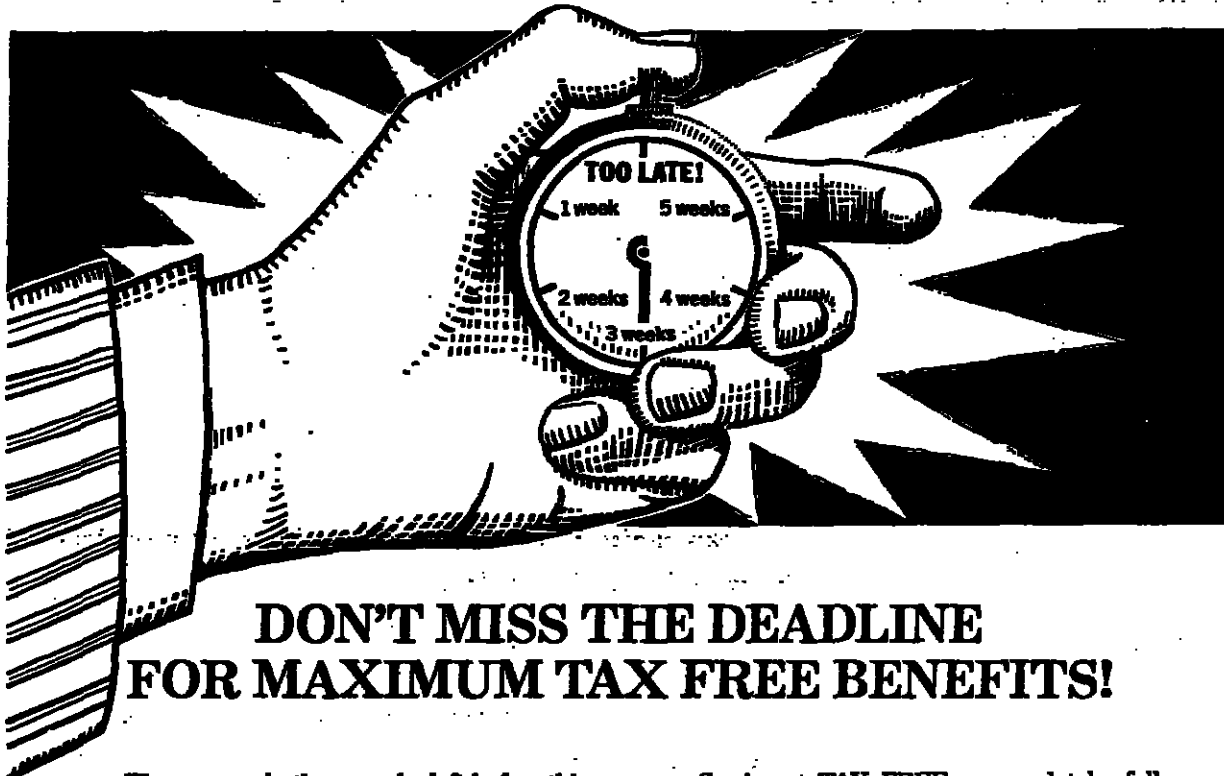
TAXHAVEN

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Definitions
 - (a) "Application Form" means the form of application approved by the Plan Manager as amended from time to time.
 - (b) "Investor" means the individual named in the Application Form as the applicant.
 - (c) "Plan" means the INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd Personal Equity Plan (PEP) which may be taken up by the Investor and references to the Plan shall apply to all Plans established in accordance with these Terms and Conditions.
 - (d) "Plan Manager" means INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd which has been approved by the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue to act as a plan manager and which is a member of the Investment Management Regulatory Organisation (IMRO) and as such is subject to the control and supervision of the Inland Revenue.
 - (e) "Plan Documents" means a statement of particulars issued in accordance with clause 4(b).
 - (f) "Investment" means the INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd Personal Equity Plan (PEP) which is a unit trust scheme established under the Inland Revenue Act 1988.
 - (g) "The Plan" means the unit trust scheme established under the Inland Revenue Act 1988.
 - (h) "Investment" means the INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd Personal Equity Plan (PEP) which is a unit trust scheme established under the Inland Revenue Act 1988.
 - (i) "Unit" means the unit of the INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd Personal Equity Plan (PEP) which is a unit trust scheme established under the Inland Revenue Act 1988.
2. General
 - (a) INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd shall act as plan manager for the Investor in order to provide the benefits of the INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd Personal Equity Plan (PEP) to the Investor.
 - (b) All transactions between the Plan Manager and the Investor in relation to the Plan shall be subject to these Terms and Conditions.
 - (c) Investors will not receive immediate cash from the Plan Manager. Application forms and cheques will be sent to the Plan Manager.
 - (d) The Plan Manager reserves the right from time to time to vary or amend the Terms and Conditions providing any amendment or variation does not result in the Plan Manager acting in a manner which is detrimental to the interests of the Investor or in breach of any law.
 - (e) INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd is an authorised person under the Financial Services Act 1986. Investors are advised to read the Statement of Particulars and Investment Statement (SIP) which is sent to them by the Plan Manager. The SIP contains details of the Plan and the services provided by the Plan Manager. It also contains details of the fees and charges payable by the Investor. The SIP is a key document and should be read carefully. It is available on request to the Plan Manager.
 - (f) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (g) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (h) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (i) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
3. Investment
 - (a) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (b) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (c) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (d) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (e) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (f) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (g) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (h) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (i) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
4. Withdrawal
 - (a) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (b) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (c) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (d) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (e) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
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 - (g) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (h) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.
 - (i) The Plan Manager will not be responsible for the loss of or damage to any documents or for the loss of or damage to any property of the Investor.

MIM BRITANNIA - NO. 1 FOR PEPs

TIME IS RUNNING OUT.



DON'T MISS THE DEADLINE FOR MAXIMUM TAX FREE BENEFITS!

There are only three weeks left before this year's PEP deadline.

But with MIM Britannia's TAXHAVEN HIGH INCOME plan, you can beat the PEP deadline and receive maximum TAX FREE benefits. With Taxhaven High Income you can receive a TAX FREE INCOME that can grow and grow to help give you the comfort and security you require, both now and in retirement. But hurry, applications must be received by March 28th, to allow for the seven day cooling-off period.

Taxhaven High Income is a share PEP (Personal Equity Plan) which invests directly in UK quoted shares. This means your investment will be:

- * FREE from Income Tax on your dividends (even for higher rate taxpayers).
- * FREE from capital gains tax.

It can be as little as £2,000 or as much as £6,000.

Inflation and interest rates are already on the decline this year and the U.K. stockmarket is up by over 10% since the outbreak of the Gulf war in mid-January.

So, invest TAX FREE now and take full advantage of the improving outlook for the U.K. stockmarket.

Invest with MIM Britannia and you'll be investing with the U.K.'s No. 1 PEP Provider. Since April 1989 our award-winning company has attracted over £220m worth of new PEP business making us the leading PEP company.

Remember, share prices and the income from them, can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount they invested, particularly in the case of early surrender.

DON'T MISS OUT! Speak to your independent financial adviser or read the terms and conditions opposite carefully and complete the application form below and return it FREEPOST with your cheque TODAY!

MIM Britannia is the business name for INVERSCO MIM Management Limited, which is a member of IMRO and a subsidiary of INVERSCO MIM PLC. The level and value of these currently applicable and may change. The value of any tax relief depends on personal circumstances.

* From £4,450 to £10,950.
Source: Best PEP Advice.



TAXHAVEN APPLICATION FORM

Please complete in BLOCK CAPITALS and check that you have provided full accurate details before sending to: MIM Britannia, FREEPOST, 11 Devonshire Square, London EC2B 2TT.

IF YOU WANT AN ADDITIONAL APPLICATION FORM FOR YOUR PARTNER, PLEASE CALL US ON 0800 010 500.

<p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>ADD002</p> <p>100 110</p> <p>100 119</p>	<p>1. INVESTMENT DETAILS (Only one plan may be selected)</p> <p>Please indicate your choice by ticking the relevant box. The minimum investment is £2,000 and the maximum is £6,000, which includes the Manager's initial charge of 5% + VAT. Please make your cheque payable to INVERSCO MIM Management Limited.</p> <p>Taxhaven High Income (reinvested income) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Taxhaven High Income (distributed income) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>I would like to invest (including charges) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>3. CHECKLIST</p> <p>Enclosed cheque made payable to INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Chosen investment amount? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Completed all personal details including National Insurance/Pension Number? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOW PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION</p> <p>I apply for a TAXHAVEN Personal Equity Plan for the current tax year. I confirm that I have read and understood the current brochure and agree to be bound by the Terms and Conditions. I declare that I am aged 18 or over and I am a resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom ('UK') for tax purposes or non-resident but performing duties which by virtue of section 132 (4) (a) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988 are treated as being performed in the UK, and that I HAVE MADE NO OTHER APPLICATION TO SUBSCRIBE TO ANOTHER PERSONAL EQUITY PLAN FOR THE TAX YEAR TO WHICH THIS APPLICATION RELATES.</p> <p>I authorise INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd. to hold my cash subscription, Plan investments, interest, distributions and any other rights or proceeds in respect of these investments and any other cash and to make on my behalf any claims for relief from tax in respect of my Plan investments to the Inland Revenue. I authorise INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd. as Plan Manager on my written request to transfer or pay to me, as the case may be, Plan investments, interest, distributions, rights or other proceeds in respect of such investments or cash. I declare that the information given in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I will inform INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd. without delay of any change in my circumstances affecting any of the information given on the form.</p> <p>Please note no interest will be paid on sums held by INVERSCO MIM Management Ltd. during the statutory 7 day cooling-off period, pending commencement of the Plan and accordingly you will not receive the benefit of the Client Money Rules governing payment of interest.</p> <p>Signature _____ Date _____</p>
<p>2. PERSONAL DETAILS</p> <p>MIM PEP reference (if existing plan holder) _____</p> <p>Title (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms/Ms) _____</p> <p>Surname _____</p> <p>Forename _____</p> <p>Permanent UK Address _____</p> <p>(a "care of" address cannot be accepted)</p> <p>Postcode _____</p> <p>Telephone Number _____</p> <p>Date of Birth _____</p> <p>National Insurance* Number _____</p> <p>Pension Number _____</p> <p>Tax District and reference (if known) _____</p>	<p>* Inland Revenue PEP regulations mean that we cannot accept this application without your National Insurance number or Pension number. Your National Insurance number can be found on your pay slip, your tax return, your tax code notice or from your employer's personnel department.</p>	

YOUR MONEY & HOW TO KEEP IT IN THE FAMILY

Rising cost of living, taxes - is it any wonder that it's difficult to hold onto your money? Planning for the future is even more difficult.

"Arranging Your Affairs" is a practical 28 page guide to sorting out your finances - free from Allied Dunbar. It describes how you can control your money and keep it in the family. Ideas for today and plans for tomorrow.

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We will let you have details of our free Financial Health Check at the same time.

Please send WITHOUT OBLIGATION my copy of "Arranging your Affairs" and details of your free consultation service.

(Block Capitals please) (Mr/Ms/Ms/Ms) Initials _____ Name _____

Address _____

Town _____


County _____ Post Code _____

Telephone (Home/Work) _____

NO STAMP NEEDED OR PHONE 0800 010500 (24 HOURS)



AS INTEREST RATES FALL



Ecclesiastical
INSURANCE YOU CAN BELIEVE IN

MEMBERSHIP 120,000
 100% INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL STRENGTH RATED GUARANTEED A1 (S&P)

A member of Ecclesiastical

Financial Adviser is **Anderson Financial Management**

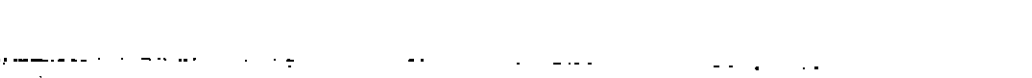
imited. Member of IMRO.

THE INVESTMENT

PERSON
TMENT MANAGERS

100-443887-1000

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.



HENDERSON
THE INVESTMENT MANAGERS

TT320

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check it against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gains or Losses
1	South West	Water	
2	Tomkins	Industrial S-Z	
3	Packland 'A'	Textiles	
4	Pico	Electronics	
5	Standard Chart	Banking/Discount	
6	Jarvis	Building/Roads	
7	See TV	Leisure	
8	Lee Service	Motor/Aircraft	
9	Richardson West	Industrial L-R	
10	Electric Data Process	Electronics	
11	Nat West	Banking/Discount	
12	Thames Water	Water	
13	Johnstone Press	Newspapers/Pub	
14	Richard (Leeds)	Industrial L-R	
15	Shell	Oil/Gas	
16	Stag Furniture	Industrial S-Z	
17	PR Group	Motor/Aircraft	
18	Mid-Canada	Industrial L-R	
19	British Gas	Oil/Gas	
20	Scott & New	Breweries	
21	Reidart Int	Food	
22	Stora Water	Water	
23	Quintidine Elec	Electronics	
24	Havert (D)	Industrial E-K	
25	Harrison Int	Building/Roads	
26	Capital Radio	Leisure	
27	Pageant Int	Paper/Print/Adv	
28	Messy Ducks	Transport	
29	Unilever	Industrial S-Z	
30	Magnolia	Industrial L-R	
31	Tibury Group	Building/Roads	
32	Chelver Int	Industrial A-D	
33	Admiral	Electronics	
34	Lowell (V)	Building/Roads	
35	Eurocopy	Industrial E-K	
36	Oil Pet	Oil/Gas	
37	Fletcher King	Property	
38	Reed Executive	Industrial L-R	
39	Pick	Electronics	
40	BBA	Industrial A-D	
41	Mind	Electronics	
42	Waters Water	Water	
43	BMAL	Newspapers/Pub	
44	Group Estates	Property	
© Times Newspapers Ltd. Daily Total			

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly

Yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio Platinum prize was won by Miss Bridget Aglen of London SW19.

BRITISH FUNDS

1990/91	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%
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SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richard (Leeds)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Shell	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stag Furniture	10.00	0.00	0.00
PR Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mid-Canada	10.00	0.00	0.00
British Gas	10.00	0.00	0.00
Scott & New	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reidart Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stora Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Quintidine Elec	10.00	0.00	0.00
Havert (D)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Harrison Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Radio	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pageant Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Messy Ducks	10.00	0.00	0.00
Unilever	10.00	0.00	0.00
Magnolia	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tibury Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Chelver Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Admiral	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lowell (V)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Eurocopy	10.00	0.00	0.00
Oil Pet	10.00	0.00	0.00
Fletcher King	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reed Executive	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pick	10.00	0.00	0.00
BBA	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mind	10.00	0.00	0.00
Waters Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
BMAL	10.00	0.00	0.00
Group Estates	10.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richard (Leeds)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Shell	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stag Furniture	10.00	0.00	0.00
PR Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mid-Canada	10.00	0.00	0.00
British Gas	10.00	0.00	0.00
Scott & New	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reidart Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stora Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Quintidine Elec	10.00	0.00	0.00
Havert (D)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Harrison Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Radio	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pageant Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Messy Ducks	10.00	0.00	0.00
Unilever	10.00	0.00	0.00
Magnolia	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tibury Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Chelver Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Admiral	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lowell (V)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Eurocopy	10.00	0.00	0.00
Oil Pet	10.00	0.00	0.00
Fletcher King	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reed Executive	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pick	10.00	0.00	0.00
BBA	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mind	10.00	0.00	0.00
Waters Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
BMAL	10.00	0.00	0.00
Group Estates	10.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richard (Leeds)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Shell	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stag Furniture	10.00	0.00	0.00
PR Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mid-Canada	10.00	0.00	0.00
British Gas	10.00	0.00	0.00
Scott & New	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reidart Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stora Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Quintidine Elec	10.00	0.00	0.00
Havert (D)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Harrison Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Radio	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pageant Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Messy Ducks	10.00	0.00	0.00
Unilever	10.00	0.00	0.00
Magnolia	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tibury Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Chelver Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Admiral	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lowell (V)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Eurocopy	10.00	0.00	0.00
Oil Pet	10.00	0.00	0.00
Fletcher King	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reed Executive	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pick	10.00	0.00	0.00
BBA	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mind	10.00	0.00	0.00
Waters Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
BMAL	10.00	0.00	0.00
Group Estates	10.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richard (Leeds)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Shell	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stag Furniture	10.00	0.00	0.00
PR Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mid-Canada	10.00	0.00	0.00
British Gas	10.00	0.00	0.00
Scott & New	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reidart Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stora Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Quintidine Elec	10.00	0.00	0.00
Havert (D)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Harrison Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Radio	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pageant Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Messy Ducks	10.00	0.00	0.00
Unilever	10.00	0.00	0.00
Magnolia	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tibury Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Chelver Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Admiral	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lowell (V)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Eurocopy	10.00	0.00	0.00
Oil Pet	10.00	0.00	0.00
Fletcher King	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reed Executive	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pick	10.00	0.00	0.00
BBA	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mind	10.00	0.00	0.00
Waters Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
BMAL	10.00	0.00	0.00
Group Estates	10.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-LINKED

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richard (Leeds)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Shell	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stag Furniture	10.00	0.00	0.00
PR Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mid-Canada	10.00	0.00	0.00
British Gas	10.00	0.00	0.00
Scott & New	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reidart Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Stora Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Quintidine Elec	10.00	0.00	0.00
Havert (D)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Harrison Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Radio	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pageant Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Messy Ducks	10.00	0.00	0.00
Unilever	10.00	0.00	0.00
Magnolia	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tibury Group	10.00	0.00	0.00
Chelver Int	10.00	0.00	0.00
Admiral	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lowell (V)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Eurocopy	10.00	0.00	0.00
Oil Pet	10.00	0.00	0.00
Fletcher King	10.00	0.00	0.00
Reed Executive	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pick	10.00	0.00	0.00
BBA	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mind	10.00	0.00	0.00
Waters Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
BMAL	10.00	0.00	0.00
Group Estates	10.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

Company	Price	Change	%
South West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Tomkins	10.00	0.00	0.00
Packland 'A'	10.00	0.00	0.00
Pico	10.00	0.00	0.00
Standard Chart	10.00	0.00	0.00
Jarvis	10.00	0.00	0.00
See TV	10.00	0.00	0.00
Lee Service	10.00	0.00	0.00
Richardson West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Electric Data Process	10.00	0.00	0.00
Nat West	10.00	0.00	0.00
Thames Water	10.00	0.00	0.00
Johnstone Press	10.00	0.00	0

MOTOR RACING

Opening race that is not quite up everybody's street

FROM NORMAN HOWELL IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA

THE MOOD is decidedly nervous here as the teams gather for tomorrow's United States grand prix, the opening race of the Formula One season, around the street circuit in this south-western city.

Already the drivers and managers of the leading teams are involved in "damage limitation speak": "well, it's a street circuit... it's a race... the surface won't be grippy enough... we have detuned the engine for this race."

It does seem odd to start in Phoenix. The town is not exactly buzzing with excitement over this alien sport. And the road surface, especially during practice before enough rubber has been put down, is slippery and it is not uncommon for a large number of cars to skid and slide into the concrete walls.

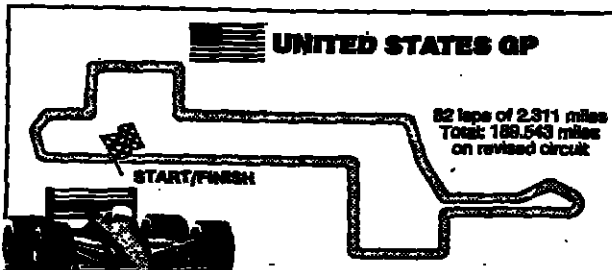
The circuit has been modified to make it a little faster, though this is not welcomed by all drivers, mainly because of the walls: straw and tyres are easier on man and car.

Ken Tyrrell has the answer. "Where else can you race in warm weather?" he says. "This is a summer sport, all the winter testing is done in the mildest temperatures we can find. So it would be odd and awkward for the teams to start in Europe." The weather here is certainly pleasant, the temperature in the mid-seventies with clean, dry desert air. But the lack of atmosphere detracts from the spectacle.

There is also the question of how the new rule concerning drivers' discipline will influence the driving itself.

After a long meeting at which all the drivers were shown a compilation video of last year's accidents, it was announced that the race stewards will have the authority to penalise a driver deemed to have acted dangerously a maximum of 10 seconds.

This means that the car will have to come back to the pit



lane, wait 10 seconds and then rejoin the race. Pit lanes vary, but most occurred that by the time the car has driven in, waited and taken off again, at least 40 seconds would pass. And no tyre-changing will be allowed on that lap.

Tyrrell was unimpressed: "Well, I can tell you that it won't happen very often and certainly not here." His loud laugh underlined what many of the older Formula One hands think of all this tinkering: it is a race, man on man, machine on machine.

The threat of penalties will not stop the duels that have riveted the public. And shunts will come, it is the nature of the sport.

But some of the younger drivers, such as Stefano Modena, the Italian in the Tyrrell team, guardedly welcome the new rules, "but only if they are properly administered".

This reference to a new safety commission which will oversee matters of discipline, and which has the power to overrule the race stewards, is a reflection of many drivers' feeling that politics will more often than not determine some of the decisions.

Ayrton Senna, the world champion, made some criticism, this time of another new set of rules which will make every race count for the world championship, and grant ten points for a win, instead of last season's nine. "Making all races count is unfair, because it could penalise a reliable fast team, and one which has had to drop one or two races

through bad luck, such as a stone in the radiator," the Brazilian said.

Gerhard Berger, the McLaren team-mate, raised the same objection, possibly because this matter had been recently discussed by the teams. But it does seem odd to complain about this rule. It encourages less tactical racing and more of the old-fashioned all-or-nothing that the spectators like.

Alain Prost, the French Ferrari driver who has been Senna's biggest rival, favoured the change that puts a higher premium on reliability. "I think it's a very good decision," he said. "The concept favours a driver going not only for the win, he must be also trying to finish all the races."

Prost said the changes in scoring would be good for the sport, for the drivers and much better for the spectators, who will know that every point earned from each race will count. "This year will be more interesting for everybody," he said.

The traditional Marlboro press conference, when most of the leading drivers appear, has become a hypnotic affair, with obvious questions being answered politely but dully. Senna, so attentive to his surroundings, tried to enliven proceedings.

When asked his opinion of Prost, Senna, as he often does, took a moment to think and then, in his most serious voice, said: "I think he is too short to be a great driver."

Duelling in the steps of Granger

LAURA THOMPSON

Once knew a man who was a fencer. He was also a Bulgarian, a poet, a film producer, a scriptwriter and an actor. He occasionally appeared on television playing the part of a fencer, or of a fencing master. He never referred to himself as "I" but as "this citizen".

This citizen once spent an evening with him during which he read aloud from one of his film scripts. The central character was a noble and poetic European who was extremely good at fencing. He then read aloud to me all his poems, some of which made mention of fencing, although in the most oblique of terms via metaphors about thrusting and parrying.

Despite his theatrical bent, the Citizen was a real fencer, whereas all the other fencers of whom I had knowledge were real actors. Douglas Fairbanks, Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, Stewart Granger, they could all do it with swiftness and, more important, they could all do it while backing up the flight of steps that scaled the outer wall of a castle.

And then, of course, there are theatre actors, all of whom have to learn to fence in preparation for the day when they are asked to play Hamlet for the Royal Shakespeare Company. Clank-clank-clank, go the armoury props, as Hamlet fencibles the first of three hours while Laertes has been doing crosswords with the Ghost in the Green Room.

My prior vision of the Challenge Martini International Epee fencing had been influenced by all of this and I was dashed to find that the event was taking place in a leisure centre, rather than in a courtyard with Stewart Granger steps from which the blood of old duels had been grimly scrubbed. I had also imagined myself sitting drinking lots of vermouth in the unwanted company of The Citizen.

This image was so strong that I felt cheated, when I was unable to perceive his bombastic appearance in the audience; although I should have known that he would be playing D'Artagnan upon a Sofian stage and that fencing inside a leisure centre would be anathema to him.

Actually, that was my feeling also. I have never liked leisure centres - they always remind me of why I dislike playing sport - all those witnesses to one's ineptitude, all that grind and imperfection that I do not want to know about; and I dislike them especially as venues for sporting events.

The Latchmere Leisure Centre, where Lloyd Honeyghan made his boxing comeback, was so non-atmospheric as to make the Barbican seem like Castle Rackrent. Fencing and leisure centres have essential styles which are surely doomed to clash with each



A touch of touché: cinematic heroics without the plumed hats in the Challenge Martini epee tournament

other, like Tybalt and Romeo. After all, fencing is glamorous, and so are its practitioners. The winner of the competition, Ulf Sandergren, of Sweden, was the object of a two-hour crush such as my mother would have had on Stewart Granger in *Scaramouche* had she not been the superior, astute type of teenager who went for Marlon Brando.

Hollywood was right to choose fencing as a way of ensuring cinematic heroics because it is breathtakingly skilful, it comes with its own dramatic clank-clank sound effects and any man that can do it looks extraordinarily dashing, unless he is José Ferrer.

Also, as with boxing, the scent of danger has not been rendered antiseptic by the dictates of sport: this is still man-to-man combat and the

concentration could hardly have been greater if the fencers had been fighting for their lives instead of for some money, a trophy and a Nebuchadnezzar of Martini Bianco.

The glamour was mitigated somewhat by the fact that instead of plumed hats and big lace collars, the fencers wore white bodystockings that were divided into little segments, like a drawing of an insect in a child's biology book.

Instead of being able to clank-clank backwards up steps and leap from thence on to their opponents, they were restrained at the hip by long leads. And instead of an audience of handkerchief-clutching maidens plus the entire court of Denmark, they were watched by leisure centre types plus what looked like extras from *The Good Life* (attending a cocktail party held by Penelope Keith

into which Richard Briers would have barged with a pig under his arm).

The leisure centre types seemed to know about fencing, probably because they took leisure centre classes in it. *The Good Life* types seemed to know about fencing, probably because they had done it at school.

Both sets of people had that air of being Minor Sports Lovers, which I had detected before at real tennis and bowls: they have taken up something unusual as a hobby and thereafter their interest value will revolve around its arcane surroundings.

Fencing, however, needs a resurgence of the swashbuckling cinematic tradition. I suggest a rewrite of Zorro in which, instead of the letter Z, The Citizen will carve a C into anything that takes his fancy, as a way of leaving his mark upon the world.

CYCLING

Brothers hoping for double

By PETER BRYAN

ALAN and Mark Gormall, as strong a brotherly cycling combination as any in Britain, adopt a routine this weekend that last year brought them success. The Clitheroe Hill farmers have, as their main target, tomorrow, Colchester Road's 60-mile road race, won last year by Alan, marking his reinstatement as an amateur.

He went clear in a solo bid 20 miles from the finish to win by more than two minutes, with his younger brother, Mark, in fourth place. The previous day, the pair had ridden the Colville road race "because it was on our way south". Mark being runner-up and his brother sixth. Later in the season, Alan won the national 12-hour time trial, a week. Alan is the fitter; Mark has been lethargic for the last three weeks and fears that it will be towards the end of the month before he sees an improvement in his form.

ROWING

Top crew for Thames in women's race

THE four-and-a-quarter-mile women's head of the river from Mortlake to Putney today has attracted an entry of 161 eights (Mike Rosteev writes). Although slightly down on last year, the numbers back up the view that rowing is the fastest growing women's sport in Britain.

Great Britain squad members with this year's racing in their club crews: Thames A, the No. 1 crew away, includes Kate Brownlow, Miriam Batten and Sue Key, all members of the 1990 world champions team. Thames A, who arrived too late, Oxford's main student opposition is likely to come from London University, who start fourth and are stalked by Cecilia Tindlund, a former Norwegian junior champion. Strong Tidewater and Kingston crews fill the second and third placings.

FOOTBALL

3.0 unless stated

FA Cup

Sixth round

Aston v Cambridge

Norwich v Nottm Forest

Barclays League

First division

Aston Villa v Luton

Chelsea v Manchester Utd

Crystal Palace v Southampton

Leeds Utd v Coventry

Manchester City v Liverpool

Sunderland v Sheffield Utd

Second division

Bristol City v Ipswich

Bristol Rovers v Hull

Luton v Nottm Forest

Oxford v Brighton

Oxford v Bristol R

Preston v Charlton

Port Vale v Blackburn

Sheff Wed v West Bromwich

Stoke v Nottm Forest

Wolves v Barnsley

Third division

Bolton v Fulham

Brentford v Stoke

Cheltenham v Exeter

Exeter v Bury

Grimsby v Southend

Huddersfield v Crewe

Huddersfield v Crewe

Reading v Tranmere

Rotherham v Birmingham

Sunderland v Bournemouth

Wigan v Shrewsbury

Fourth division

Barnley v Gillingham

Barnley v Gillingham

Barnley v Gillingham

Barnley v Gillingham

Barnley v Gillingham

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FOOTBALL

3.0 unless stated

FA Cup

Sixth round

Aston v Cambridge

Nor

EXHIBIT 21 AND 22

D.F.G.S. G Richards 10-11-12 N Doughty .

74 J. J. W. Carey 4-10-8..... R. L. Latham
26 S. Moller 8-10-8..... Mr. D. Gray
73 G. Richards 8-10-4..... M. M. McInerney (3)

4 (F) T Colbert 18-10-0
Carol Colbert (7)

WINNING HURDLE (£2,000: 2m

WORLD 10 (P) J Fort 7-11-4 —
FOLK 45 (S) B McMahon 10-11-4
T Wall
S WINS 10 (P) W A Stephenson 8-11-4
Mr K Johnson
S (E G S) E Jordan 8-11-4 J Lodder (S)

5-11-10 J Loddar (5)
JANS 5 G Burn 4-11-9 M Head (5)
son 5-11-5 B O'Dowd (7)
35 J Bradley 5-11-5 Mr A Farrall (7)
3 J Smith 4-11-2 J Callaghan (13)

SPORT

SUMMARY

Ready for the off



THE Formula One motor racing season opens tomorrow in Phoenix and while car designs, driver combinations and regulations may have changed, some things remain the same. The leading protagonists from last year, Ayrton Senna, above, and Alain Prost, are in disagreement. On the eve of the United States grand prix, the two expressed opposing views on the change in the points-scoring system which awards ten for a win, one more than last season, and all points to count. Senna, the world champion, is in favour of the best 11 results to count whereas Prost's consistent driving style is best suited by the new system. Norman Howell reports from the Arizona street circuit. Page 35

RUGBY UNION

Clubs first

THE Courage Clubs champions meet the first division leaders today for a match which could decide the destination of this season's title. David Hands suggests that the international of Wasp and Bath might be casting envious eyes towards Harlequins, who have no fixture before tomorrow's England training. Page 36

GOLF

To the fore



MAKING her bow as a professional at the Sunningdale foursomes later this month is Helen Dobson, above, the former British women's champion. The Lincolnshire player, who played in the Curtis Cup against the United States last year, has recovered from an elbow injury to enter the tournament from March 19 to 22. Reports from the Open de Balcara and Rockhampton Gold Cup. Page 38

CRICKET

Final flourish

A CROWD of 30,000 in Colombo witnessed the first day-night match in Sri Lanka and saw England A end their tour on a positive note with a decisive win in the fifth one-day international. Page 39

TENNIS

Court change



RICHARD Lewis, above, has been entrusted with reviving the fortunes of British men's tennis. Andrew Longmore looks at the man who has enjoyed a remarkable four-year rise in the Lawn Tennis Association from head of boys' national training to a task which many would consider unenviable. Page 39

RACING

Stable talk

DAVID Elsworth may be apprehensive about the chances of Desert Orchid capturing the Tote Gold Cup for the second time at Cheltenham next week but others at his Hampshire stables are more bullish. Michael Seely reports. Page 36

D 5

Christie pipped by Cason

From DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, SEVILLE

LINFORD Christie and Ben Johnson were both beaten to the world indoor 60 metres title yesterday in the first race between them since Johnson's Olympic disgrace in 1988. André Cason, aged 22, and second to Christie in an international match in Glasgow last weekend, was the unexpected winner.

While Christie and Johnson were locked in the greatest scandal in Olympic history three years ago, Cason was just becoming world junior 100 metres champion. Yesterday, he came off age by taking his first world title and denying Christie his.

Watched by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee president, for the first time since he failed a drugs test and was disqualified from his gold medal in Seoul, Johnson received the warmest welcome of all eight finalists from spectators in the San Pablo Stadium.

He gave them a false start at the first attempt and was nothing like the Johnson we used to know when he fired from the blocks. But it was good enough to beat Christie away and Britain's European champion had to run him down.

But he could not do that to Cason in the way he had in Glasgow, where he passed him with three metres to run. Cason had shown he was to be reckoned with in the heats and semi-finals in which he was the fastest, recording 6.52sec and 6.55. His gold medal-winning time was 6.54, with Christie on 6.55 and Chidi Imoh, of Nigeria, third in 6.60. Johnson had to settle for equal fourth with the Cuban, Andres Simon, on 6.61.

There was an upset, too, in the women's 60 metres, which produced the first defeat in two years and more than 70 races for Merlene Ottey, of Jamaica. Poor Katrina Krabbe, too. After her glorious European championships, in which she scored a sprint double, she was sixth here. Irina Sergeyeva, of the Soviet Union, beat both of them to take the title in 7.02sec, only

0.02sec outside the world record.

At 22, the same as Cason, Sergeyeva has come to the surface suddenly after finishing sixth in the European 100 metres final last summer. And to think that only three years ago she was a long jumper first and sprinter second.

Britain brought a squad of 21, one third of whom were required to perform in the first session of the championships yesterday morning. Iken Bily failed to progress in the 800 metres, which gave him the ignominious distinction of being the only Briton to be knocked out before the opening ceremony; the ceremony preceded the afternoon session.

Martin Steele is trying to do a Matthew Yates and take an 800 metres medal in his first international championship. Yates won a Commonwealth bronze last year and, with Paul Ereng and William Tanni here, third is probably the best Steele can hope for.

He looked new to this level in his heat, becoming detached from the field on the second of four laps; then, on the third, he moved up to second, only to let the Argentine, Luis Migueles, inside him.

However, Steele had said that his outstanding quality was his finishing strength and here was the evidence. He had the best last 50 metres of anyone in his heat and, in the end, looked a comfortable qualifier.

With Imin 48.28sec, behind the heat winner, Joachim Dehm, of Germany, Steele took one of the two automatic places in today's semi-finals.

Debbie Marti, who equalled the British high jump record of 1.94 metres last month, qualified for today's final, though she needed three attempts at 1.87 metres to do so. Marti is making up for lost time. Seven years ago, she was over looked for the Los Angeles Olympic Games on the grounds of her age, 16; then she went down with Myocardial Encephalomyelitis (ME) and only now, at 22, is she developing her potential.

Results, page 39



Silver in sight: Linford Christie on the way to his second-place medal in Seville

Welsh pool resources

By GERALD DAVIES

LEADING Welsh players could earn, collectively, a six-figure sum, according to the commercial agents appointed yesterday by the Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) to act in the interests of the national squad.

The union announced the appointment of First Artist Corporation as its sole agent. "We have acted within the letter and spirit of the IRFB's regulations," Jonathan Price, the WRU commercial executive, said. "Monies earned by our agents on behalf of the players will be paid into a trust fund set up by our union."

The formula for the distribution of the money is similar to that promoted in Scotland, which is based on a points system according to

appearances, not only in the international jersey but also on the time spent in the squad. The Welsh squad will be marketed as an entity that will benefit the whole squad and not just those players with a high profile.

Players can opt out if they wish and pursue their own inclinations, provided they do not conflict with the interests of the whole, but they will be asked to enter into a contractual agreement with the WRU, which will include guidelines on media activity and behaviour at official functions. Players will be sent on media training courses to learn how to perform, for instance, on television.

"All is not wrong with Welsh rugby," John Smith, director of First Artist, said. "There were 10,000 spectators at the Pontypridd and Llanelli match on Tuesday evening."

Smith's company is also agent to the England football and cricket teams. In New Zealand a new company, All Black Promotions Limited, has been established to market players, individually and as a team. The directors include two representatives of the New Zealand Rugby Union, two players and two businessmen with rugby interests. It will have a full-time manager and all members of the team will be shareholders for an initial period of 12 months.

S Africa to seek official status

From RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

SOUTH AFRICA is to demand official status at the International Cricket Council (ICC) meeting at Lord's in July to put its case for an immediate end to its isolation from the Test arena. Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of the South African Cricket Union (SACU), said in Johannesburg yesterday that letters will be sent to the ICC before the end of this month to request the hearing.

Bacher said that a new governing body of cricket in South Africa, formed by a merger between the predominantly white SACU and the non-white South African Cricket Board, would be

formed "by the end of June at the latest". Bacher was reacting to comments in *The Times* by Clyde Walcott, president of the West Indies Board of Control, who said he would have no objection to a merged South African authority addressing the ICC informally.

It marked a distinct shift in attitude to the South African issue by West Indies. Six years ago, together with England, West Indies were responsible for the introduction of automatic Test suspension for any player visiting South Africa to play or coach.

England A report, page 39

Venables has no inkling of latest rumour

By CLIVE WHITE

TERRY Venables, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, denied any knowledge yesterday, on the eve of the most important game in the club's season, of a reported £7 million bid for Paul Gascoigne from Lazio in Italy.

An agreement for the sale of Tottenham's outstanding player was reported in *Gazzetta dello Sport* to have been reached between Mel Stein and Len Lazzarus, the agents for Gascoigne, and Gianmarco Calleri, the Lazio president. But Venables said: "If he is going to Lazio then I don't know anything about it."

Venables has said all along that he would not necessarily be consulted on the sale of Gascoigne, which he said was out of his hands. If the reports that the deal is awaiting only the consent of the player are true, then Tottenham would be on the verge of saving the club financially, if nothing else, even though its debts amount to £20 million.

Nat Solomon, the chairman of Tottenham plc, reiterated at the recent annual meeting of the company that he could not rule out the sale of any player if it would help ease Tottenham's financial crisis.

It was hardly the kind of news that Venables needed to hear on the eve of the club's FA Cup quarter-final against Notts County tomorrow. But he is beginning to steel himself against such stories. He was more concerned yesterday about the effect it might be having upon his most valuable player.

"He is a naturally bubbly

character, but that doesn't mean he is not upset by it. The important thing is how you deal with it. If you run away from it then you have no chance, but he faces up to it and handles it very well.

"These stories are becoming a way of life. Every day, there seems to be a new club and a new country or a new something or other. I suppose it will continue until it's all cleared up."

The more immediate problem for Venables is the fitness of Gascoigne, who will need a double hernia operation at the end of the season. He rated the midfield player, whose performances in the two previous rounds of the cup have been brilliant, as having only a 50-50 chance of playing in tomorrow's game. Tottenham have nursed him through the past few weeks, resting him in matches which they considered less important. Tottenham's future could depend upon his presence.

"Every time he plays, he aggravates it further and the recovery time is definitely getting longer. He only does light training through the week, but a lot of players get away with that throughout the season. They're fit enough, anyway, by now."

"He's had treatment all week and we have just got to wait and see. He's a bit better today than yesterday and with another 48 hours' rest then, hopefully, he will be all right."

Gary Lineker, Paul Walsh and Gary Mabbutt, the captain, are also having treatment, for ankle injuries, but all are expected to be fit.

Forest will miss Hodge again

BRIAN Clough, the Nottingham Forest manager, will today attempt to move one step nearer winning the FA Cup, the one big trophy that has eluded him during his 25 years as a manager. (Clive White writes.)

Not that victory over Norwich City, whom they meet at Carrow Road, is likely to raise optimism particularly. Forest have reached the semi-final round in two of the last three seasons.

Forest will again be without Steve Hodge, their influential England international midfielder, though his absence did not appear to hamper them on Monday night when they beat Southampton 3-1 in a replay.

Should Forest make it to Wembley, it could be by the most roundabout route on record. It has taken them seven matches and four postponements so far to progress through just three rounds. There is every indication that today's tie could go to a replay, too.

Norwich will be anxious to make amends for the 6-2

deficit they suffered on their own ground at the hands of Forest in January. Ian Crook, who has missed the last two games with a hamstring injury, should return for Norwich, but there is unlikely to be a place for Ian Butterworth, the former Forest player, who is fit again after missing five games.

Perry Groves, Andy Linaghan and Kevin Campbell are all fit after injury and have been included in the Arsenal squad for today's only other quarter-final tie against Cambridge United at Highbury. Anders Limpar has already been ruled out by an ankle injury.

Michel der Zakarian, the Montpellier defender who was injured during the European Cup Winners Cup quarter-final against Manchester United at Old Trafford on Wednesday night, underwent an operation on damaged knee ligaments on Friday.

Der Zakarian is expected to be out of action for three to six weeks, ruling him out of the return leg with United in France.

Soviet ballerina meets locks from hell

SIMON BARNES
ON SATURDAY

This, being as ever the column on the cutting edge of sport, brings you more spectacular and utterly exclusive news from the event of the year. This is, of course, the women's rugby World Cup, which has finally closed its entry with 12 nations agreeing to take part. The French confirmed their participation at the last possible second, later even than the Soviet Union. There are eight Soviet women's rugby clubs; I hear that their hooker is a former ballet dancer.

I wonder how she will face up to pressure from "the locks from hell". These are Tara Flanagan and Tara Breckinridge, of the United States. Both play for Belmont Shore club in California and both played basketball for UCLA. Both are more than six foot tall, and both are enthusiastic body-builders. Oh, and they work out at the same gym as Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Record stand

Here is the most shocking news you will read this week - the new stand at Lord's is finished. Really and truly, and only ten months late. There were problems with "finding the right mix of concrete". I am told, and the high winds made things worse. The question that remains is, who will pay for losses incurred by the delay?

The MCC secretary, Lt-Col John Stephenson, said: "No one knows how much the additional work will cost. I am not sure if the MCC is

insured for it." The extent of the responsibility of contractor and subcontractor is also unclear: there is talk of legal action. One certainty is that the club can look forward to yet another stormy AGM in May.

The Test and County Cricket Board, meanwhile, is still upset about losing revenue from the traditional Lord's big days, because the problems with the stand reduced ground capacity from 27,000 to 18,000, and expect to recoup from the MCC "in time". The Compton and Edrich stand will be officially named in a ceremony on May 27.

□ The Cheltenham festival looms towards us like a runaway lorry next week, so it was hardly surprising to find my racing snout on the telephone. "Don't look past the grey horse in the Gold Cup," he said. "Though if you fancy a sporting each-way bet, try Party Politics." He recommends *Nomadic Way for the Champion Hurdle*, and *Local Whisper for the Sun Alliance Chase* on Wednesday. "Best of the meeting, that one."

A likely story

There is magic in the air in northwest Surrey. Last summer, six events at the district athletics championship - the 100, 200, 800 and 1,500 metres, and the long jump

and high jump - all fell to Helen, Elizabeth and Susie Williams, of Heathside School, Weybridge - a set of identical triplets. They followed this dizzy triumph by taking first, second and third in the recent district cross-country championships.

Meanwhile, Spelthorne College, Ashford, have, for the first time, reached the final of the national basketball championship. They play Sandon, Essex, in the first leg of the final next Thursday. Spelthorne's attack is spearheaded by Nathalie and Sarah Gibson, a pair of identical twins. And when a tactical substitution is required, off go Nathalie and Sarah, and on come Berenice and Jocelyn King - yet another pair of identical twins.

□ As the financial woes of English racing grow ever more acute, in the United States, *Fat Day* has become the stock jockey in history whose mounts have won more than \$100 million. He passed this astronomical figure when riding *Wild Sierra* into second place last week. The other five jockeys are Bill Shoemaker, Laffit Pincay Jr, Angel Cordero Jr, Jorge Velazquez and Chris McCarron.

Sumo shock

Sumo wrestling has been rocked by scandal. The once-revered Kotomishiki, seen everywhere as a grand champion in the making, is now the subject of such headlines as "Incurable Moron". The scandal is, naturally, all about sex: Kotomishiki has abandoned his pregnant wife, whom he married secretly, for a 19-

year-old student, whom he has promised to marry. This sort of stuff may be expected in English football, but sumo is seen as a repository of national virtues as well as sport. Some observers put it all down to the passing of the age of the geisha, who were the traditional companions of sumo wrestlers. One insider told *Bunshun* magazine: "Things like this happen because the number of geisha houses has dropped dramatically. The boys have nowhere to play any more, and have to resort to tangleing with ordinary, innocent girls."

Worldly wise

Mike Reid retired as a defensive end for the Cincinnati Bengals in 1975, saying he was "disenchanted with the system and pro football in general". He has just made No. 1 in America's country music charts with his first album. Asked to comment on the remarks he made on leaving pro football, he told *Sports Illustrated* magazine: "Athletes in their twenties haven't had their Copernican revolution yet. They still think the world revolves around them."

Cold logic

Congratulations to Joona Paranen, aged 18, and winner of one million Finnish marks (about £140,000) for beating 5,000 other contestants to win a nine-day ice-fishing contest in Kerimäki, in eastern Finland. What's your secret, Joona? "You just drill the hole, put the bait on and drop the line."

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